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FARM-POULTRY

SEMI-MONTHLY

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The Representative Paper of the world's most advanced poultry area — the North Atlantic States.

JOHN H. ROBINSON, EDITOR AND MANAGER

Vol. XXVI. No. 4

FEBRUARY 15, 1915

Five Cents a Copy

IMPROVEMENT OF TABLE QUALITY IN POULTRY

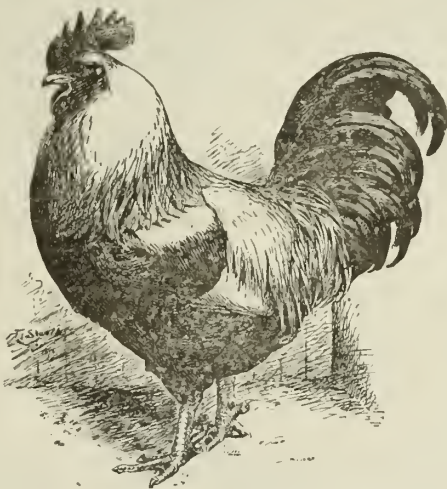
A WEAK point in the development of poultry culture in America in the past twenty-five to thirty years has been the too general concentration of attention on the increase of egg production. When interest in the improvement of poultry became quite acute about seventy years ago this matter received quite its due share of attention. Indeed, American interest in improvement of poultry was from the first distinguished by its devotion to the idea of combining good egg production with good table quality in a hardy, serviceable type of fowl.

Our Dominiques, Javas, Jersey Blues, Bucks, Plymouth Rocks, County Fowls, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are all the product of efforts to develop such a type. Not only so but the Asiatic breeds and the Mediterranean breeds were considerably improved here in table qualities. But such improvement as was made at first was mostly in size and shape without particular attention to quality of meat, quantity of fat, quick maturity or any other point that ought to be considered in developing a fine table fowl. It seems to have been assumed that beyond what was done in the early stages of development the improvement of table quality could not be carried without detriment to laying capacity, and so it comes about that our table poultry of real quality is limited to occasional birds in almost every flock, and to a very few small stocks in the hands of breeders of market poultry who appreciate the points that make for superior quality and profit.

One prime reason why efforts to develop competitive exhibits of table poultry here have not been more successful is the fact that so few people have stock in which good table type and quality are present in enough specimens to enable them to make up a good exhibit. The best exhibits we have had, have as a rule, been made by dealers, not by producers, because so few producers had birds uniform enough to put in such exhibits and compete with the dealer who in killing large numbers could select and match up what he wanted of the finest specimens for exhibition.

It is just as possible to breed to produce uniformity

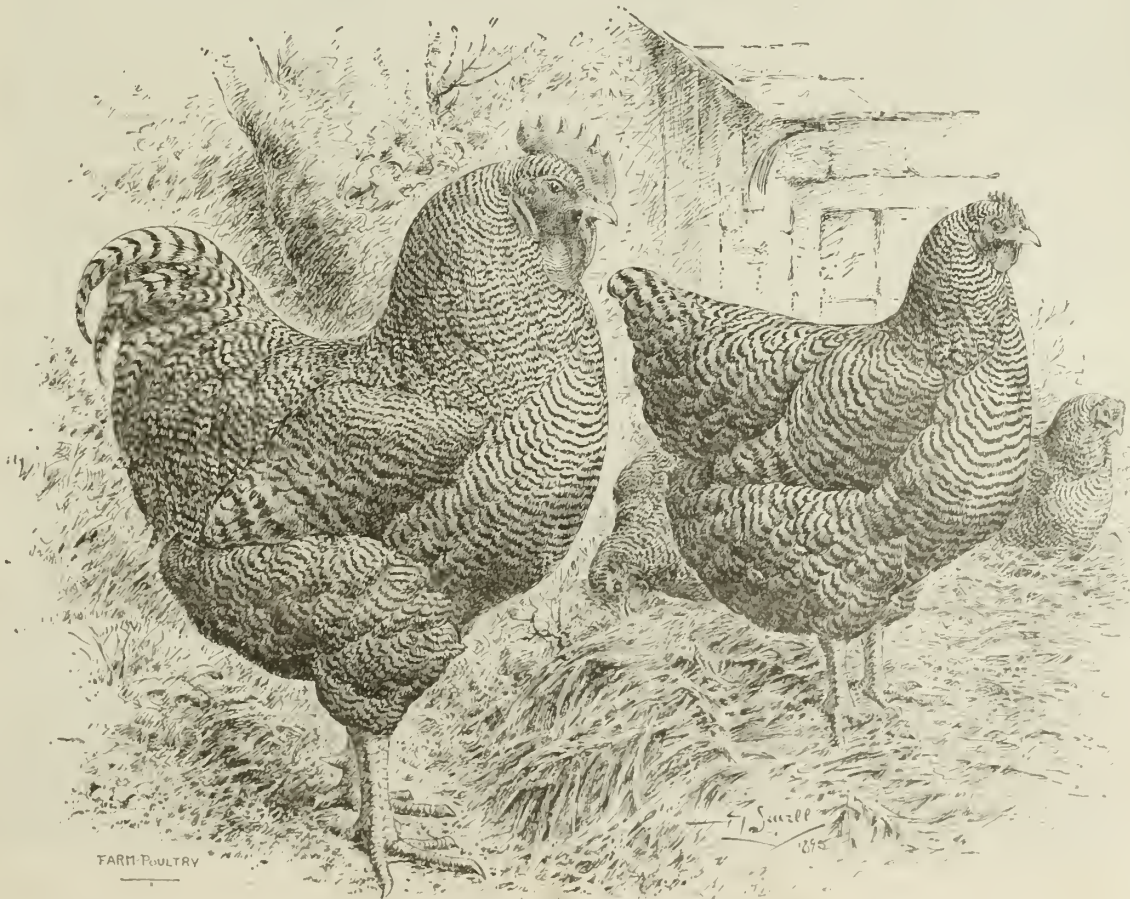
in the dressed carcass, both as to appearance and quality, as to produce it in the living bird; but to do this one must first of all learn to judge from the appearance and from handling the live bird how it will dress. He must know what kind of bird to breed from to produce a



THE DORKING

The Finest Model of a Table Fowl

model carcass. To learn this he must first of all learn by practice how to judge market properties in the live bird. When he has done this there still remains the problem of whether the bird will reproduce its quality.



THE PLYMOUTH ROCK

A Good Model of a Table Fowl, of Rugged Type and Good Laying Capacity Under Ordinary Conditions

The first points to consider in selecting breeders to produce table poultry from a stock not so selected are size and shape. They should be of good size, without coarseness and meaty all over. The best place to judge of the bone of a bird is the shank. A very heavy shank

for the size of the specimen is an indication of coarse bone throughout. The bird having such a shank will have, as a rule, large joints with heavy ridges extending from the joints along the bones, and coarse sinews, tendons and skin and the muscular fiber will also be coarse. Length of bone is also to be avoided unless the specimen is well filled out in the breast and body and the bone is finely modeled with joints well-knit. A long legged bird never makes the most attractive carcass. The lower part of its drum-sticks often carries so little meat that they give the impression of a very poor fleshed bird, but some of the most meaty birds I have ever seen have been of this type. It is not a type to be sought, but on the other hand when you get a good bird in it, the bird should be used.

The long shank that suggests a stick rather than a natural support for the body it carries is usually a good one to avoid, but in most cases the general appearance of the specimen that has it will condemn it before particular attention is given to this detail.

Special attention should be given to the shape of the breast bone and of the back. A breast that is crooked, or turns over, or presents a very prominent ridge forward, though well rounded between the thighs, is undesirable. Though more unsightly in the carcass exposed

for sale breast up, a crooked breast bone is not as serious a fault in a bird used for breeding table poultry as a crooked back, for the latter is usually associated with weakness and some degree of deformity. The back should be broad both at the shoulders and at the hips, and quite flat in both dimensions, and the hip bones should hardly be felt as the hand is passed over their position. Particular attention should be given to whether one is higher than the other. Especially in selecting stock to breed for roasters the back should be free from all the faults mentioned, for if it has any of them at all pronounced, the birds when they come to the platter do not lie well when carved. A model carcass for this purpose will lie flat on its back on the platter until all the meat that can be taken from it in this position has been removed; one that is narrow or curved, or lop-sided will have to be held up with the fork while carving and is not really suitable for roasting at all.

If every breeder, no matter what his breed or variety, would make just two or three special matings a year for this purpose, even if he only hatched and reared a brood from each mating, and would keep and breed from a few of the best each year, he would soon find that table quality can be very much improved and that without detriment to egg production I venture to say that in the majority of cases the birds bred for the table would be found among the best layers.

BELGIUM AS IT WAS

Reprints of part of an article by A. F. Hunter, in *FARM-POULTRY*, July 15, 1897, giving an account of his observation of poultry in Belgium.

THE Coucou de Malines (in English, Cuckoo of Malines) is the table fowl par excellence, and is seen everywhere in the table poultry producing districts. It is a made breed, originating in crosses of the old Scotch Grays on the old "hocked" French Brahmas. It has white flesh, skin, legs and feet; lightly feathered shanks and toes, cuckoo (or "barred") plumage, and is of very large size. We saw birds, hens, of ten or eleven pounds weight, and cocks of twelve to fourteen pounds weight, although the average size was about that of our standard Plymouth Rocks. Out of many hundred that we saw during our four days travels, there was but one hen that was well barred, the universal plumage being a blurred, "smoky" gray-black, and the typical shape closely resembling the Brahma. Although made years and years ago, the chicks still throw back to their Brahma ancestors, and there will be here and there one of distinctly Brahma color and markings. It is not certain that there isn't here and there a bit of Cochin blood in them, as one sees now and again, although very rarely, a yellowish leg and foot. There are a few white Coucous, sports from the barred, but they are considered less hardy and less desirable, hence are bred very rarely.

Desiring to see the market at the best time, we agreed to be up early Friday morning—and a little before four o'clock we were in the market place, where there were (and were arriving) hundreds of peasant farmers, each with his little cart loaded with chickens, ducks or pigeons. The carts were almost always drawn by dogs, sometimes one, generally two or three, in a few instances four. We were told that when the man was very poor, or just starting in a small way, one dog harnessed into the two shafts (thills) of the small cart, hauled his load to market. Perhaps by the second year he would have two dogs, one between the shafts, the other on the near (left hand) side. A year or two later there would be three dogs, one in the shafts and one on each side; and if the business increased four dogs would be put to the cart, with the load piled higher, or a small horse and cart would be purchased. No one thing interested and amused me more than the immense concourse of dog carts, aggregating thousands, in the four markets we visited (poultry, vegetable, flower and fruit markets). As soon as the load is removed from the cart, and the baskets deposited upon the pavement, where the housewife or daughter displays her goods, the dogs and carts are driven into the side streets and lined up along the side. In one street I counted seventy-three carts in a line, and they were six lines deep, although the outer (or sixth) line was somewhat uneven, gaps in it here and there. Instantly the carts are packed, the poor tired brutes drop down to sleep, usually upon the hard pavements; but occasionally one would see that an old burlap bag had been spread down for them to lie upon—and in a few rare instances a large bag or rough, coarse quilt had been spread over a pair or trio of dogs—to make them a little more comfortable. The dogs were

manifestly well fed, and were strong, muscular, hardy fellows. Indeed, the peasant farmer cannot afford to illtreat his dog—or his wife; both are valuable, helpful animals! Each dog is muzzled with a strong leathern muzzle, and some of the harnesses were tastefully ornamented with brightly polished brass trimmings. We were assured the dog teams made, sometimes, as much

These may be families, the stewards of hotels or keepers of shops, or keepers of stalls in the markets, who buy to sell again. The families don't all send out to this early market on the pavement; many buy in the regular market, or in some nearby provision shop, the keeper of which has himself gone to the early market for his stock.

No one can traverse the markets of Brussels with his eyes open without realizing that the consumption of poultry is enormous. It is "poultry to right of him, poultry to left of him, poultry in front of him;" and where does it all come from? It is raised all over the country, every household having "a few fowls," and there being sure to be two or three or four flocks of chickens running about or in and out of the hedgerows. There are no large poultry farms, no farms where poultry is kept on a large scale; this enormous total is the aggregate of many littles. The men, too, who raise the chickens do not fat them and sell them to market; that is an entirely different industry; and the fatteners buy their birds of the growers. Generally speaking, too, fatteners buy direct from the growers, and the collectors (called higglers, in England), who go about a district there buying up the birds that are large enough for the fattening pens, are unknown here. Instead they hold a market once a week, in a convenient large town, and the fatteners go about among the assembled peasant farmers who have chickens to dispose of, and buy the one hundred or two hundred which they

want. At a town between Merchtem and Malines there about ten thousand chickens brought in every market day, Wednesday.

These chickens are about twelve weeks old, are always Coucou de Malines, and fetch about fourteen francs (\$2.80) the pair when scarce and high (say in March),

down to six or six and a half francs (\$1.25 or \$1.37) the pair in June and July. The fattening takes about five weeks in winter, and three to four weeks in summer, the fatteners expecting to realize about thirty-seven and a half cents (one and one-half francs) for the food and labor, and that sum is a good profit. They sometimes get three francs (sixty cents) profit per pair, and sometimes lose. For instance, disease (diphtheritic roup), gets into a shed of closely packed birds, and they must be killed at once, and are of course sold at a loss. The sheds are any old outbuilding, such as woodshed, cow stable, etc., and a shed 12 x 18 would be ample for two hundred birds. The fattening cages or coops are about four feet long, fourteen inches wide and sixteen inches high (there are frequently no two of the same dimensions); and such a coop would hold ten birds. The coops are upon legs of about three feet length, the droppings falling through the slat bottom of the coop upon the ground beneath. A "V" shaped trough is suspended in front, in which the food is placed, the trough supports being

loops of wire which permits of the trough being swung up onto the top of the coop out of the way, the uneaten food having first been removed by the scrape of a pointed wooden paddle. The food is coarse buckwheat meal, (crushed buckwheat) mixed with sweet buttermilk into a mush, fed twice a day all they will eat. After the shed full of birds goes to market the coops are moved out, cleaned and lime-



Coucous de Malines Fowls

as forty miles in a day—twenty miles to market and twenty back—although twenty or twenty-five miles would be the usual day's work.

The chickens and ducks brought to market had been dressed by members of the family the day before, and were packed in hampers (baskets), which would hold



A Belgian Dog Cart. Such Dog Teams as This Have During the War Been Used for Military Purposes

about twenty ducks or forty chickens. Clean straw, cut just to the length to fit the basket, was put between the layers of chickens or ducks; the pigeons appeared to be brought to market alive, and were being dressed as wanted for customers. Evidently the commission merchant is unknown to the Belgian peasant farmer, who is his own "middleman," dealing directly with the buyers.

washed (whitewashed), the droppings carefully removed, and the shed, ground and all, thoroughly limewashed and made ready for another lot of chicks. Limewash is very freely used about a fattening establishment. Young ducks are bought and fattened in practically the same manner, the food being buckwheat meal and sweet buttermilk. That this Belgian specially fattened poultry is very popular, is proved by the fact that such enormous quantities of it are sold; nor is the demand for it wholly Belgian. Considerable is ordered from foreign parts, and one dealer in Brussels, M. Stucken, has an order for

in the little outhouse two or three Giant rabbits. The birds were splendid specimens of their varieties, and would take high place in our largest shows. I asked M. Van der Snickt what would be the price of such birds. He repeated the question to the girl who replied, "They are not for sell—they are his pleasure." That, we found, was almost always the attitude. The birds are not bred for the money they will fetch, but solely for the owner's pleasure or recreation, and his "fancier" instinct is his greatest delight. There are magnificent birds in Belgium; but a buyer in search of such would find it very

about under the hedgerows; and this man sold last year four thousand francs (\$800) worth of chickens to the fatteners. This man kept but about twenty breeding birds, all good Coucous; but had forty or fifty common hens for sitters and mothers. He had sold chickens the last of March and first of April at fifteen francs (\$3) the pair, just about the time his neighbors were thinking of setting some hens. Asked how he got broody hens in January,—“they are early pullets that come to laying in September, and then are certain to be broody early in January. It is the early chickens that pay the big profits!”

That sounded surprisingly like something I had heard before, namely, "Hatch the chickens early; keep them growing so they shall reach laying maturity by October; then keep them laying by good care and good food." It was just a bit flattering to come upon this striking confirmation of our well worn motto in this far off country. This peasant farmer had learned that it was the early hatched chickens that fetched the big prices, and the early hatched pullets of a year before went broody in time to give him the early chickens which sold for three dollars a pair—and he had sold \$800 worth of chickens last year. That man is prospering, and yet it is quite possible there would be a doubting Jacobs thereabouts, who would shrug his shoulders and say:—"It is not true—no one sells chickens at fifteen francs a pair!" (Note. We learned later that the record price is seventeen francs).

One of the most pleasurable calls that we made was upon a schoolmaster who lives at a cross roads, with but one other house in sight. Where the fifty or sixty children who came flocking out of the schoolroom came from, we don't know, and we were so much interested in the thrifty garden and three hundred or more chickens running about we didn't think to inquire. This schoolmaster raises four hundred or five hundred chickens each year, in spring only,—not in winter,—and is aiming to improve the stock of his section by distributing good males, etc., about among the farmers. A part of his fowls and chickens were running through a plantation of hard pine, which people set out in that part of Belgium to reclaim the barren sandy soil. We were told that poultry raising had been a great aid to the reclaiming of those barrens; it is most certainly a great aid to the small farmers and laborers of Belgium, bringing them many a comfort, even luxury, of which they could otherwise only dream.

Incubators they do not use, and have only a dim idea of. They raised their hands in astonishment when M. Van der Snickt told them "Herr Docteur Americaine" had five hundred laying fowls at home, and two thousand chickens when he came away, and used incubators of a capacity of eighteen hundred eggs at one time. It was of little use to attempt to explain that there were not a few poultry and duck farms of much larger capacity in America—the size of ours was sufficiently astonishing to them.



Young Ducks on the Hallock Farm, Center Moriches, L. I.

five hundred birds per day from far off Berlin. Query—Why don't the thrifty Germans raise and fatten those birds there at home? That five hundred birds a day shipped to that market is an excellent illustration of quality influencing (increasing) consumption!

The better to get at the story of poultry raising and fattening, we spent two days out in the country, driving nearly thirty miles on one day, walking ten or a dozen miles on the other, visiting farmhouses and peasants' cottages. M. Van der Snickt had told us that every other man one would meet in Belgium is either a poultry, pigeon or rabbit fancier—and certainly what we saw on our travels confirmed his statement. Of pigeons there are enormous quantities raised, usually but a few (two or three pairs) in a place; even in the outskirts of the cities we saw them in large basket coops hung out at the back of almost every house. These men are very keen fanciers, too, paying long prices for good birds. We were told that English or American fanciers would sometimes order a pair of pigeons, Homers for instance, sending one hundred francs (\$20) for them, and then grumble because they did not get the best. The reason is the Belgian fanciers are ready to pay two hundred, three hundred, or even five hundred francs for "the best," and of course the foreign buyer does not get them. In one small town which we visited, Merchtem, there are six societies of pigeon fanciers. This well illustrates the keenness of the fancier interest. On the farm which we visited there were fine Homer pigeons which had been bred in an unbroken line for more than two hundred years.

The same is true of rabbits. The "Giant rabbit" (or Belgian hare, as it is called in America) is bred in perfection by some of those peasants, who have but two or three pairs. M. Van der Snickt said it was a noteworthy fact that a man with not more than two does bred better rabbits than the man who bred on a larger scale, and that the two-doe breeder was the most likely to win the coveted first prize at the show.

One of the small rabbit and poultry breeders that we stopped to see lives in the outskirts of Malines. He being employed as stamp canceling clerk in the postoffice, his intelligent little daughter showed us about, and answered M. Van der Snickt's questions. In the little back garden were ranged coops of Hamburgs, Silver Sebright, Golden Sebright, and Japanese Bantams; and

difficult to buy, for two reasons: the owner wants to keep them himself; and if they are for sale some neighbor would doubtless pay two or three or five times as much as the stranger. That absence of the commercial spirit is surprising to a man not a "fancier," whose not unnatural thought is, "Where is the profit?" The pleasure of working, planning, scheming to breed birds to win the coveted first prize, to have "the best,"—that is the true fancier spirit; it never seems to occur to him that the first prize record has a commercial value.

But we are wandering away from the "practical" poultry! My note book has three or four pages of mem-



Special Mating House of F. W. C. Almy, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.

oranda such as this: "Workman's cottage, about a dozen fowls, Coucous, seventy-five to a hundred chicks, has already sold about two hundred, and will raise some more; three hens sitting;" or this: "Peasant farmer, twenty fowls, Coucous; sixty to seventy chicks now; sold nearly four hundred; puts about twenty chicks with a hen out under the hedge, hen in coop, chicks run at large." It would be wearying to quote page after page of such, because they are almost exactly alike. At one place we found the man more energetic than his neighbors. He had sold three hundred and fifty chickens already, and had about four hundred more scattered

Are We Booming or Are We Not?

"THE poultry business has been on a tremendous boom for a number of years," exclaims the editor of one contemporary in the last issue of his paper we have received.

Another editor takes a different view, as witness:—

"Since the panic of 1907 we have had only two good years—1910 and 1911. The panic was followed by two years of trade depression, and in the winter and spring of 1912 came the 'slump' from which general business, poultrymen included, have not yet recovered."

Farm-Poultry

Established September, 1889

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by the Farm-Poultry Publishing Company at No. 39 Sudbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

FARM-POULTRY is devoted directly to all poultry interests and incidentally to the other interests of poultry keepers which are appropriate to a poultry journal. It aims to represent and serve in particular that part of the United States north and east of Philadelphia, and in general those interested in poultry everywhere who want a synopsis of poultry affairs from the point of view of an expert of high authority. Its editor, JOHN H. ROBINSON, has been familiar with poultry culture and poultry literature from early childhood, and for a quarter of a century has been engaged exclusively in this line of work. He became a contributor to FARM-POULTRY over twenty years ago, and has edited it for sixteen years. He is the author of "Poultry-Craft," the most popular general work on poultry keeping; "Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture," a text-book for agricultural colleges; "Our Domestic Birds," an elementary text-book for public schools, and several books on special poultry subjects.

Subscriptions in the United States and possessions and Mexico, 50 cents a year. In Canada, 75 cents. In other countries, \$1.00.

Advertising Rates Display advertisements: Once a month, 10 cents per agate line; \$1.40 per inch. Twice a month, 7½ cents per line; \$1.05 per inch. No advertisement of less than one inch accepted.

Classified Advertisements See schedule of rates in classified advertisement department in this paper. Further particulars about advertising on request.

Topics of the Times

General Editorials in Class Publications

THE appearance in the issues of the *American Poultry Journal* for January and February of leading editorials upon matters not relating to poultry, would of itself indicate that that journal has entered upon this as a matter of fixed policy. An editorial in the February number on "The Broadened Outlook" tells us that "today the editorial purpose of any successful publication, be it largely circulated daily, weekly, class review or companionable monthly, is that of reading the hearts of the people." It is further explained through the medium of an "open letter" to the editor from a contributor whom he had privately advised of the facts that the purpose of these general editorials is to "help folks think."

Considering the many general mediums which for various purposes are getting at the hearts of the people and trying to help folks think what they want them to, it would hardly seem that there is any urgent demand for the thinks of poultry editors upon matters "a bit far off from poultry." It seems a little strange also to see extraneous matter of this kind introduced just as "free readers" are cut out with a grand flourish of trumpets, and we shall watch with interest to see whether readers prefer in a poultry paper the views of its editor upon general topics to the outlawed free reader relating to poultry matters.

The point is one of importance to poultry publishers, because if readers of poultry journals want the editorial policy of this class journal so broadened and primary editorial importance given to other than poultry subjects, the next step will be to engage as writers of general editorials men of broad general culture more familiar with such subjects than the editor who specializes in poultry can be. This aspect of the case is forced upon our attention by the sophomoric quality of the general editorials which have so far been published by our contemporary in the inauguration of its broadening policy. It is really painful to have such crude conceptions of conditions in Europe as are indicated by such statements as "the English and European press have always been used to wearing muzzles," and "abroad the 'news' is all specially prepared for public consumption, and the people can only read what the 'war lords' are willing they should read," put forth as a correct presentation of conditions outside of America.

But to speak strictly to our own question "There's a reason," why poultry journals confine themselves so closely to poultry topics and that the discussion of such topics introduces unnecessarily occasions for offence to readers. Thus, if the editor of this paper wants to ex-



An Early Brood

press his views upon a political question of the day, that may please certain readers whose ideas on that point happen to coincide with his own; but it will give offense to others. Then if some other political or religious or social question is discussed the editorial expression of opinion will in each case give offense to more readers, and though people do not consider it in that way as long as their views are not crossed, as soon as they are crossed they take the position that a class paper should confine its attention to its special subject.



Poultry House of Two Centuries Ago
Still Standing on the Farm of F. W. C. Amly

At that an editor who expresses his opinions will often find some readers parting company with him because of his opposition to their pet views. Most poultry editors would endorse the paraphrase: "Sufficient unto the poultry journalist are the troubles inseparable from poultry journalism."

Regulating Egg Handling at New York

SOME very stringent regulations in regard to conditions under which eggs are handled, stored, sorted, etc., made by the New York Department of Health several months ago are now being put in force in that city. As is so often the case with regulations pertaining to health and to the preservation of game birds these are so worded that one can hardly have anything to do with



A Good Coop for Early Chicks
Used by F. W. C. Amly, Tiverton Four Corners, R. 1.

them without technically becoming a violator of the law.

Apart from this and one or two other points where the lawmakers evidently did not understand trade conditions, the regulations are reasonable, and are necessary for the control of a part of those engaged in the business, though perhaps more stringent than is agreeable to those whose present methods and conditions, while not particularly objectionable, do not meet fully the high standards of the regulations. Some of these which seem most stringent in statement may prove less so in practice, for there is room for some latitude in interpreting their provisions.

The principal object of the regulations is to secure cleanliness in the places where eggs are handled and sold. That there is need of this as to many places especially in large cities, no one familiar with the facts would deny. Poultry, too, is often handled under conditions that ought not to be tolerated. Regulations must be made for those who will not be decent without them, and it is rarely possible to accomplish this without some annoyance to those who do not really need them.

Lo, the Poor Advertiser

POSITIVELY the rankest "break" that we ever saw in a poultry paper is this from an editorial in the February issue of *Poultry Success*:—"Nine-tenths of the advertisements found in the poultry press are written by people who know about as much about ad. writing as a blind bat knows about singing, and if this kind of copy does not bring results the paper is blamed for it. * * * From now on *Poultry Success* wants to have every advertisement in its columns improved so far as there is necessity for it. * * * We want the advertising columns of *Poultry Success* to be snappy, bright and expressive with correct principles in advertising, the same as can be found in all high class publications, the advertising of which is mostly prepared by experts in the line."

Seems to us rather rough on advertisers to slam that at them before they have had time to carefully study the new 1915 styles of free readers, and find out where the advertiser fits in. We have always been under the impression that at least nine-tenths of the advertising in the poultry press was very well written. For a great many years considerably more than one-tenth of it has been prepared by advertising experts, and most advertisers soon develop a reasonable degree of skill in ad. writing by studying the advertising of competitors.

We hope that the "dear advertising patron" who is urged to co-operate with this editor to put literary quality and technic into the advertising in the paper will not hurt his feelings by retorting with a suggestion that "a little of the same" would improve the editorial.

The Other Side of Laying Competitions

IN HIS observations on the laying contest at the San Francisco exposition, of which a short sample is given in another column, Editor Harker refers to the said contest as "this International effort to discover how few eggs it is possible for hens to lay in a year's time."

That puts emphasis on a phase of laying competitions which has been too much neglected—the extremely low production of some of the flocks, and the lack of intelligent discussion of this side of the question. The general idea about the pens that do not lay is that this is because they are not bred to lay, or where all pens of a variety are laying poorly, because the variety is inferior for egg production.

Some months ago in alluding to the very poor laying of some Leghorns in some competitions we said that it seemed to us incomprehensible how Leghorns supposed to be well cared for could lay as few eggs as some of these did. In a less measure that observation would apply to the poor laying of all breeds. It applies most to the Leghorn because it is the easiest type to get eggs from, and so there is the least excuse for not getting them.

Such being the case, the suggestion that a contest is for the purpose of seeing how few eggs it is possible for a given number of hens to lay in a year, is a most pertinent one. The poor layers are supposed to have everything the same as the others as far as the contest is concerned. In some cases it appears quite plain that lack of maturity at the beginning of the contest puts a pen out of possibility of finishing among the leaders, but we can give a pen two or even three months to grow and mature after the beginning of a competition and it will still have time to put up a very creditable average in the remaining nine or ten months. Indeed they might make very high averages. If they lay poorly there is always a reason and it should be a part of the function of the laying competition, if it is conducted for experimental and educational purposes, to find that reason.



Poultry Houses at the Mississippi Agricultural College

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION NOTES

AT NASHVILLE, in August, 1912, the association voted itself a large additional revenue (in prospect) by increasing the retail price of the Standard from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for the cloth bound, and from \$2.00 to \$2.50 for the leather bound edition. In commenting upon this in a report of what was done at the meeting, we stated that we did not think this was good policy, but that time would show.

Time has shown. The association is now in this position. The 1910 edition of the Standard is virtually obsolete, the 1915 Standard being already overdue, and the association has on hand a little over 8,000 copies of the old edition, approximately one-third of the edition issued

Standards. If half of the buyers of the first edition had exchanged, paying the 60 cents or so extra, the association would have cleaned out its stock of Standards before this time, and would be about \$5,000 better off. I don't think that there was at any time a probability that any considerable number of buyers would make the exchange on a basis of paying for the mistakes for which the association was responsible.

The question is raised in the *American Poultry* whether the jump of half a dollar in the price is not responsible for a falling off in sales and the consequent surplus which is now unsalable and which it is computed represents a loss to the association of \$17,000.

This editor says: "Two dollars for a cloth bound copy of the American Standard of Perfection is, in our humble opinion, one of the grossest mistakes ever made by the American Poultry Association.

feature of a work of this class all but impossible. Those in charge of the new edition seem to feel confident that it will be free from serious errors and I sincerely hope that it will be, but I know enough of the difficulties to realize that such a result would be quite miraculous.

It would appear from the estimates in the budget as printed in the proceedings that as in the case of the 1910 edition an entire edition of 25,000 copies is to be printed at once. No publisher who knows his business ever puts out so large an initial edition of a book in which accuracy is an essential quality. The first imprint of this book should be not to exceed 5,000 copies. Then reports of errors noticed by buyers could be corrected in the plates and a correct edition issued in time for the fall shows.

With the Director of Congress of the Panama-Pacific Exposition soliciting members to vote for the annual meeting of the association at San Francisco in November, 1915, it is reasonably assured that the vote will be accordingly, unless a very strenuous campaign is made against the proposition. There has been some talk of diverting the meeting to a central place unless the Pacific Coast members will do as the Denver people did in 1911 and guarantee so many new members representing so much additional income to the association, but I do not think a movement of that kind can be made effective at this date.

Storage Eggs Not Frozen.

A contributor to the *Northwest Poultry Journal*, in an article on Chinese eggs, quotes a statement of the captain of a vessel which brought over a big cargo of Chinese eggs that "An egg if bad at all will not freeze." The contributor says that this statement "gave a lot of free advertising for the 'purity' of the foreign eggs. He tested the matter and found that bad eggs froze.

It would appear from this that many people suppose that eggs put in storage are frozen. That is the case only with the canned eggs. The whole eggs are kept at a temperature just above freezing. If they were frozen they would crack.

A correspondent of *Poultry* (England), wants poultry keepers to take steps to have the government take over all stocks of poultry foods. The next step should be for users of egg and poultry to have the government take control of these articles.

Books of this character are, or rather are supposed to be, educators, and the greater the sale and dissemination of such publications, the more beneficial will be the results. To accomplish this most desirable object the price should be within the reach of all persons interested in poultry. A 'Dollar Standard' would prove a winner where the 'Two Bone One' will be a consistent loser."

Inasmuch as the A. P. A. has a monopoly of the Standard I don't think there is any need of its losing money on it even if it charges an excessive price. But I agree with Mr. Drevenstedt's views as to a lower price being better suited to the situation and increasing sales to such an extent that it would be more profitable. The association has gone too far in efforts to put the Standard which is essentially a service book in the class of *de luxe* books. It is a much more bulky and expensive book than it should be. And this has been pointed out over and over — ever since this policy of elaborating it began, but with apparently no effect. Disregard of the economic aspects of the proposition in this respect, however, is only of a piece with the whole course of the association in the making of the Standard. The method of doing the work is also one that makes the accuracy which should be a



Attractive Poultry House of Knapp Bros., Fabius, N. Y.

three years ago to replace the "misfit" edition of the 1910 Standard.

Of this first edition, about 20,000 had been disposed of quickly in advance sales and within a few months after its issue. At Denver, when a corrected edition was ordered printed, the provision was made that persons who had bought the "misfit" edition could return it to the secretary with a sum, to be fixed by the Executive Committee, and receive a copy of the corrected edition. It was assumed that everyone would want the corrected edition. This did not take account of the fact that most buyers of the Standard are interested only in one or two varieties, and that few would go to the trouble and expense of an exchange unless for error that related to a variety in which they were interested. As the reports of receipts show, only two or three per cent of the buyers of the "misfit" edition discarded it for the corrected one, and the amount of the new edition required for this purpose was quite insignificant.

Had one-half of the purchasers of the first edition replaced it, the additional sales would have cleaned out the stock of 1910 Standards before the 1915 book appeared.

Thus it is a little difficult to say to just what we should attribute the surplus of

OWEN FARMS' MATING LISTS FOR 1915

IN
**BUFF ORPINGTONS
 WHITE ORPINGTONS
 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
 WHITE WYANDOTTES
 S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
 and S. C. WHITE LECHORNS**
MEAN MUCH TO YOU

They mean that you will receive eggs from the best quality pens in AMERICA and from the best and most carefully line-bred flocks in all the WORLD in my varieties, and that for a very moderate expenditure you can share with me the results of years of careful breeding and of thousands and thousands of dollars spent for foundation birds to help make the supremacy of Owen Farms' flocks. Flocks that year after year have gone serenely on producing the best specimens for the best shows in the United States, Canada, and various foreign countries.

675 Owen Farms' Birds Have Been Placed Among the Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, and 370 of These Birds Have Won FIRST PRIZES so Far as Competition from Other Breeders is Concerned

No Similar Record Has Been Made by the Birds of Any Other Breeder in All the World

Owen Farms' Record 1914-15

AT
**FIRST NEW YORK SHOW, BOSTON,
 CHICAGO, NEW YORK STATE FAIR
 AND ALLENTOWN**
 INCLUDES

21 Firsts in 42 Classes

Free Mating List for 1915 Now Ready

EGGS FROM THE BEST MATINGS IN AMERICA. \$10 for 15; \$19 for 30; \$30 for 50; \$41 for 75; \$50 for 100
EGGS FROM GRAND SECOND QUALITY MATINGS EQUAL TO MANY BEST. \$5 for 15; \$15 for 50; \$25 for 100

A limited number of line Breeding Birds in each variety for sale at extremely low prices. Utility qualities of Owen Farms' Birds unexcelled.

Owen Farms. 122 William Street, Vineyard Haven, Mass.
MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor.
FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent

TRUE TYPE White Wyandottes

At the 1915 Boston Show we were the only exhibitor winning both 1st and 2d on this variety in an open class. We won 1st and 2d pullets, also 3d egl. In 1914 we won 2d egl; 3d hen. In 1913, 2d pul; 5th and 6th egl. Our birds have been winning consistently at recent Boston shows.

Our stock is grown under ideal conditions on our 200 acre farm, and we can give those who are looking for birds of the finest combination of exhibition and utility quality just what they need at reasonable prices. We have now for sale:

**40 Grand Cockerels, 40 Grand Pullets
 20 Grand Hens, 4 Grand Cocks
 at \$5.00 to \$10.00 each**

Write for descriptions and for our prices on EGGS FOR HATCHING.

THE WHITE WYANDOTTE POULTRY YARDS
 H. J. W. FAY, Prop. WESTBORO, MASS.

THE MARK OF POULTRY QUALITY

The Tywacana Indian Head stands for the best in poultry—big, lusty birds, heavy layers, true-to-type—just the stock from which to get your

Day-Old Chicks and Eggs for Hatching

—Baby Chicks from selected eggs, properly hatched, healthy, vigorous. Guaranteed to arrive in good condition within three days' journey. Hatching eggs from best utility stock — guaranteed 100% fertile.



Eggs or chicks shipped in our own "Wright" boxes and sure to arrive in good condition. Write for descriptive circular. Also for catalog on Tywacana

S. C. White Leghorns Barred and White Plymouth Rocks

Splendid breeders and utility stock—vigorous, and great layers. Send for your free copy today. Order early.

Tywacana Farms Poultry Co.
 A. E. Wright, Mgr.
 Box 50 Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.



CAN STANDARD BARRED ROCKS BE PRODUCED BY SINGLE MATINGS?

EVER since the practice of double matings began in this variety, there have been many who insisted that exhibition birds of both sexes could be produced from the same matings, and that the double mating practice was all wrong.

Considering things as they were and are, it has been plain to every well-informed and unbiased observer that while good exhibition birds of both sexes were sometimes produced from the same ma-

lugaboo of the Barred Rock is going to be settled by the latest mating to produce those very fine barred exhibition pullets. All of these whose parentage I have been able to trace have come from a blend of two matings." Mr. Robinson seems hopeful that some combinations suggested to him by a study of blood lines is going to bring the result desired. He promises more information at an early date.

The crucial point in the development of such lines is not whether the first mating will give exhibition birds of both sexes, but whether the line will continue to produce them. That, as far as we can judge by the developments of various breeds, depends upon the occurrence and use of individuals which are prepotent in this respect.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE—F. E. Fowler, Meriden, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 1, 2 pul. F. N. Buckland, Glastonbury, 3, 5 ckl; 3, 4 pul. R. E. Shaller, Hartford, 2 ckl; 5 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Helen F. Wheeler, Hartford, 2 ck; 1 pul. Old Oak Poultry Yards, Buckland, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. F. S. Barton, Norwood, Mass., 2, 3 ckl; 1, 5 pul.

DARK BRAHMAS—All to D. W. Everts, Falls Village.

BLACK LANGSHANS—W. C. Moore, Hartford, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen. Elm Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 1 pul. W. J. Drake, Wethersfield, 2 pul.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Dr. C. C. Beach, Hartford, 1 ck; 2, 5 hen; 3 ckl; 2, 4 pul; 1 pen. P. R. Day, West Hartford, 3, 4 ck; 4 hen; 2 pen. F. A. Todd, New Haven, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Bofford's Orpington Farm, Bloomfield, 3 hen; 1, 5 ckl; 3 pul. Dr. G. E. Corwin, Canaan, 4 ckl. Davis Poultry Yards, Hartford, 3 pen.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—A. R. Ford, Salfield, 1, 3, 4 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. F. E. Hyde, Hartford, 2 ckl; 5 ckl; 3 pul; 3 pen. F. W. Lorenz, Meriden, 4 hen; 3, 4 pul; 2 pen. Davis Poultry Yards, 1 ck. W. F. Riley, Bristol, 3 ckl. A. F. Howes, Manchester, 5 pul.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—A. R. Ford, 1, 3 ck; 4

tonbury, 5 hen; 1, 2 pul. Sampson's Poultry Yards, Springfield, Mass., 3 ckl; 3 pul; 4 pen. D. P. Aitkin, Manchester, 5 ckl.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—All to F. E. Lord, Rocky Hill.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Clarence Noble, Naugatuck, 1 ck; 1 hen. Tracy Hollister, Glastonbury, 1 pen.

I. W. BEAN

Successor to UNITED BREEDERS, Inc.
Originator of the
Bean Strain of R. G. Rhode Island Reds
and now breeding also

"Tabasco" (Old Acres) Strain Single Combs

I have a better average flock of both combs than has ever before been raised from these two famous strains. I will sell you good breeding birds of either comb—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, or Pullets as low as \$3—birds that should give a good account of their ancestry; better ones for \$5 and \$10, and a real show bird as low as \$15. Top Notchers a matter of individual correspondence. I am making **WARTIME PRICES** and offer you a **REAL OPPORTUNITY** to get into your flock the **RICHEST WINNING BLOOD THE WORLD HAS KNOWN** at prices lower than I have asked for equal quality in the last five years.

Eggs Will be Ready Early in January
and similarly low prices will prevail.
\$5.00 per sitting; \$25 per 100
from selected pens of splendid breeders

A few special matings at \$10.00
Nothing higher. Baby chicks after
March 1st. will you "take a chance?"

334 Pond St., South Braintree, Mass.

YOU Furnish the Team We Furnish the Capital

If you are honest, capable and ambitious you can set you up into a pleasant, profitable and permanent business of your own. Farmers, mechanics and others with the right stuff in them can make

\$1,000 to \$3,000 Per Year
showing farmers our easy sellers. One man wanted in every county. Exclusive territory. Experience not necessary. We instruct you. Write for particulars and tell us about yourself, giving age.

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Plant for quick, sturdy growth—that later will mean bumper crops of large, attractive fruit. We've been growing apple, peach, pear and other fruit trees for 25 years—and we'll tell you how to do it—free. Our book, "How to Plant Trees and Plants" covers the subject thoroughly. It shows how to plant—by methods which are necessary to develop trees to the fullest vigor and productivity. Our 1915 Fruit Book lists our entire line of guaranteed true-to-name, hardy and well rooted fruit and ornamental nursery stock. Both books are highly instructive. Both are free. Write for your copies today.

How To Plant Fruit Trees

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.
Box F Yalesville, Conn.



THIRD PRIZE PEN WHITE ROCKS MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NEW YORK 1913

Bred and Owned by
MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM.

FOXBORO, MASS.

ting, the birds produced by a system of double mating in which the sexes, as shown, were of entirely different breeding, were the most consistent winners.

When I was working up the chapters on principles of breeding and the application of these principles, I made a very much more careful study of the comparative phenomena in matings of many varieties of poultry than I had ever undertaken before, and as a result of this, I came to the conclusion that while as a matter of fact double mating of Barred Rocks is today the best practice, eventually it should be possible to bring the variety to a state where single matings would be practical.

My study of a variety of special matings and "compensation" matings led me to the view that the conditions with reference to double matings were not the same in a variety in which the Standard male and female were quite different in color, as in a variety in which the effort was to make them the same in color. An illustration of this I said: "Nowhere is the evidence of progress toward fusion of sex varieties as marked as in the evolution of the Barred Plymouth Rock. From within a few years after they were established, the two lines have been steadily converging. The dark females with indistinct barring once used in the male line, and the nearly white ones with just a suggestion of barring, once used in the female line, are rarely seen now. Crosses of the two lines are occasionally made by skilled breeders with good results. The barring is becoming narrower and more distinct and the general color tone darker. It seems plain that a time will come when the two lines of the Barred Rock will be one, but how soon no one can say."

That being my position, taken five years ago, I am particularly interested in a note by J. H. Drevendstedt in the *American Fancier*, in which he quotes from a letter from Alfred D. Robinson, a Barred Rock breeder in California: "I believe the color question and the double mating

Hartford, Conn., Poultry Show.

December 8-11, 1914.

Addresses given with the first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Connecticut.

BARRED ROCKS—G. A. Kellogg, West Hartford, 1 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2, 4 ckl; 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. F. M. Merritt, Hartford, 2 ck; 2 hen; 5 ckl; 4, 5 pen. E. H. Hills, Plainville, 3, 4 ck. Elm Poultry Yards, Hartford, 5 ck; 4 hen; 3 ckl. A. J. Clarke, New Haven, 5 hen; 1 pul. G. J. Carson, Hartford, 2, 5 pul; 2 pen. Quirk Bros., Middletown, 1 ckl.

BUFF ROCKS—G. L. Parson, Canaan, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul. E. C. Huribut, Middletown, 1 pen.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—All to Elm Poultry Yards.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—C. S. Bestor, Hartford, 2 ck; 4 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 2 pen. F. M. Merritt, 3 ckl; 5 hen; 4 pul; 3, 4 pen. W. H. Shute, Middletown, 1, 4 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. A. A. Francis, Silver Lane, 5 ck; 3, 5 pul. R. K. Wheeler, Great Barrington, Mass., 3 hen; 3 ckl. Mrs. Fred Baker, Wilson's Station, 1 pen.

WHITE ROCKS—E. K. Judd, Montwese, 1, 2 ck. Teagle Bros., Meriden, 4 hen; 1 ckl. E. S. Williams, East Hartford, 5 hen; 5 ckl. Elm Poultry Yards, 1, 2 hen; 1 pen. Rev. C. T. McCann, Manchester, 3 hen. D. E. Recor, Unionville, 2 pen. T. L. Bestor, Hartford, 3 ckl; 5 pul. H. S. Griswold, Wethersfield, 4 ckl; 4 pul. S. G. Gessner, New Haven, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. R. A. Brown, Rockville, 3 pul.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—D. O. Allen, Seymour, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2, 4 ckl; 1, 4 pul. F. S. Smith, Waterbury, 1 ck; 2 pul. R. S. Wadsworth, Warehouse Point, 3 ckl; 2 pen. A. Christ, Bloomfield, 3 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—D. E. Parmelee, New Haven, 5 ck; 3 pen. A. W. Hewitt, Windsor, 1, 2 ck; 1, 4 hen; 1 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Elm Poultry Yards, 4, 5 ck. Rhimmon Poultry Yards, Beacon Falls, 2 hen; 2, 5 ckl; 1, 4, 5 pul. Thos. Wilson, So. Manchester, 3 hen. James Dunn, Middletown, 5 hen; 2 pen. O. H. Gates, South Manchester, 3 ck. E. A. Hobson, Plantsville, 4 ck. H. A. Norton, East Hartford, 4 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—H. R. Sullivan, Hartford, 1 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1 ckl. W. M. Kilpatrick, Hartford, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul. G. W. Innton, Hartford, 2 ck; 3, 4 pul. H. P. Cloyes, East Hartford, 3, 4 ckl; 5 pul.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—R. B. Clark & Sons, Bloomfield, 1 ck; 1 hen. Chas. Deckelmann, West Hartford, 2, 3 ck. R. W. Bailey, Middletown, 1 ck; 1, 3 pul. J. H. Minnikin, South Manchester, 2 ck; 2, 4 pul.

S. C. R. I. REDS—Nathaniel Jones, South Windsor, 3 ck. A. R. Ford, Salfield, 2 ck. S. A. Bailey, Cobalt, 5 ck; 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. H. P. Denning, Robertsville, 1, 4 ck; 1, 5 hen; 1 pen. Capen Bros., Bloomfield, 2, 5 hen; 5 pen. G. W. Lowe, Wethersfield, 3 hen. S. G. McLean, South Glastonbury, 1, 4 ck. W. H. Rinstead, Stafford Springs, 5 pul. E. A. Camp, Waterbury, 4 pen.

R. C. R. I. REDS—E. W. Phelps, Guilford, 2 ck; 3 ck. A. R. Ford, Salfield, 2 ck. S. A. Bailey, Cobalt, 5 ck; 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. H. P. Denning, Robertsville, 1, 4 ck; 1, 5 hen; 1 pen. Capen Bros., Bloomfield, 2, 5 hen; 5 pen. G. W. Lowe, Wethersfield, 3 hen. S. G. McLean, South Glastonbury, 1, 4 ck. W. H. Rinstead, Stafford Springs, 5 pul. E. A. Camp, Waterbury, 4 pen.

ck; 3 pul; 3 pen. Wm. Noble, Jr., Naugatuck, 5 ck; 5 hen. J. F. Pratt, Southington, 4 ck. Elm Poultry Yards, 2 ck; 3, 4 hen. P. B. Day, 1, 2 ck; 3 ckl; 4 pen. J. W. MacDonald, Rockville, 2 ckl. Bofford's Orpington Farm, 5 ck; 4 pul; 2 pen. A. S. Bidwell, Glastonbury, 1 ck; 1, 2 pul. F. E. Hyde, 5 pul. Davis Poultry Yards, 1 pen.

BLUE ORPINGTONS—All to Davis Poultry Yards.
R. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—All to L. J. Smith, Deep River.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Elm Poultry Yards, 1, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ck; 4 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen. J. J. O'Connor, Waterbury, 2 ck; 4 hen. G. A. Isleib, Hartford, 5 ck; 4 ckl; 5 pul. C. T. Andrews, Glas-

Burpee's Seeds Grow

THE truth of this famous slogan is proved by thousands of pleased and permanent customers. The Burpee Idea of Quality First—"to give rather than to get all that is possible"—combined with efficient service, has built the world's greatest mail order seed business. We deliver seeds free by parcel post, and have not advanced prices because of the war. Write today for Burpee's Annual, the "Leading American Seed Catalog" for 1915. It is mailed free.
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia



CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED

The Original Dry-Baby-Chick-Feed and the World's Standard. The season for raising little chicks is short. Avoid the loss of little chicks and time by feeding Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed. Write for FREE SAMPLE at once. We will deliver 100 lb. sack of Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed track your railroad station for \$3.00, except the extreme West and South.
F. B. CHAMBERLAIN CO., 321 N. COMMERCIAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
HAS NO EQUAL—NO CORN—NO BOWEL TROUBLE



THE "BEST" EGG BOX

FOR LOCAL DELIVERY
PLAIN, STOCK-PRINT AND PRINTED TO ORDER

Strong, attractive manilla boxes, made with 3 side flaps that prevents spilling, crushing and breaking the eggs.

BOXES FOR CASES, PARCEL POST AND DRESSED POULTRY

BLACKSTONE PAPER CO.,
Dept. F, 10 Marshall St., BOSTON, MASS.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—All to E. C. Hurlbut.
 R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—All to E. C. Hurlbut.
 SILVER CAMPINES—Elm Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. C. T. Newland, New Britain, 3 hen. John Hirst, South Glastonbury, 2, 4 hen; 2 ckl. F. A. & B. W. Crooks, 3 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen.
 SILVER HAMBURS—All to Elm Poultry Yards.
 ANCONAS—Charlotte Rowley, Hartford, 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul. Radigan & Meacham, Hartford, 1 ckl; 2, 3, 4, 5 pul.
 HOUDANS—Elm Poultry Yards, 2 ck; 2 ckl. F. L. Woolner, Worcester, Mass., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.
 SILVER POLISH—Elm Poultry Yards, 1, 2 hen. E. C. Pentlow, West Hartford, 1 pen.
 DARK CORNISH—All to Elm Poultry Yards.
 COLORED DORKINGS—All to W. J. Drake, Wethersfield.
 SALMON FAVEROLLES—All to G. J. Martin, Hartford.
 BUTTERCUPS—H. E. Frank, Falls Village, 2 ckl. O. S. Spencer, Hartford, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.
 PIT GAMES—All to C. T. Newland, New Britain.
 S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Meadow Brook Poultry Farm, Sharon, 4 ck; 4 hen; 1 ckl; 4 pul. Manatuck Farm, Hartford, 1, 3 ck; 5 hen. Albert Hemingway, South Manchester, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Rev. C. T. McCann, 2 hen; 4 ckl; 3 pul.
 MUSCOVY DUCKS—E. E. Lord, Rocky Hill, 3 young drake. C. S. Bestor, 1 young drake; 1 young duck. P. R. Day, 2 young drake; 1 old drake; 2 young duck; 1, 2 old duck; 1 pen.
 WOOD DUCKS—All to Manatuck Farm.
 PEKIN DUCKS—All to Elm Poultry Yards.
 WILD MALLARD—All to Manatuck Farm.
 TOULOUSE GEESSE—All to Elm Poultry Yards.
 GUINEAS—All to Elm Poultry Yards.
 BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—Harry E. Smith, Middletown, 1, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 5 hen; 2 ckl; 1, 4 pul; 1 pen. John H. Ireland, Danbury, 2 ck; 4 hen; 1 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 2 pen.
 WHITE COCHIN, OLD ENGLISH GAME, SILVER DUCKWING BANTAMS—All to Elm Poultry Yards.
 GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—All to Harry Smith.
 WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—All to Elm Poultry Yards.
 WILD TURKEYS—Manatuck Farm.

T. E. Quisenberry, Superintendent of Poultry at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove and for some years secretary and superintendent of the Missouri State Poultry Show has been appointed superintendent of poultry at the San Francisco Exposition, and has been given a leave of absence from his duties in Missouri to accept the position.
 Mr. L. C. Byce of Petaluma, Cal., the well known incubator manufacturer was tendered the position some time ago, but for business reasons declined. Since that there has been much speculation as to who would get the place. According to our information Mr. Quisenberry was one of three men recommended to the chief of the live stock department of the exposition by Mr. Byce, for the position he had declined.
 Mr. Quisenberry has the reputation of being highly efficient as a show secretary and manager. We congratulate him upon the appointment, and congratulate the Exposition upon securing his services.



Here Are Chicks that Live and Earn

THE man who wants to start in the poultry business with pure-bred stock can bank on Pittsfield chicks being right. The poultry raiser who is wise enough to avoid chances by replenishing his flock with what he knows are dependable birds will send again for Pittsfield chicks.

They reach maturity safely and quickly, feather early and are noted, when full-grown, for their general healthiness, stamina and steady egg production.

There are four varieties of pure-strain Pittsfield stock, each bred with the expert care that insures strong, healthy hatches and each raised separately.

The present prices of these are in the margin, but these prices are very apt to go up this season. If you want the best at present rates, send us a reservation order at once. No money need accompany this, but we should like to know now *how many* chicks you will want and *when*. Our business has grown so fast since increasing our capacity to *one million chicks a year* that it's likely you'll be disappointed in shipment unless we know well in advance just when you expect your order to be filled. Besides

PITTSFIELD PURE-BRED DAY-OLD CHICKS

we sell others well on their way to a vigorous maturity. Write for prices of the following:

- 4-weeks-old chicks.** Fine for the man who wants to avoid brooder equipment and trouble.
- 8-weeks-old chicks.** Past danger period, saving a lot of time and labor. Our plan enables you to select cockerels and pullets in desired numbers.
- Pittsfield hatching eggs.** High percentage of fertility ensured from the pedigree of fine breeding stock.

All chicks shipped from our mammoth plants in Holliston, Mass. Write for free book, "Money Making Poultry."



PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARMS CO.
 210 Main Street, Skowhegan, Maine

A TRAVELER'S VISIT TO AN EGYPTIAN HATCHERY

HERE is an interesting bit from an article on the Nile, which first appeared in the Dublin Magazine, and was reprinted in Littell's Living Age, 1844:

"One of the sights which amused me most was a chicken hatching oven. This useful establishment is at some distance from the walls (of Cairo), and gives life to some millions of chickens annually. It seems that the hens of Egypt are not given to sedentary occupations; having been hatched themselves by machinery, they do not feel called upon to hatch. They seem to consider that they have discharged every duty in society when they have produced the egg—no domestic anxiety ruffles their bosoms; they care not whether their offspring becomes a fowl or a fritter, a game cock or an omelette.

"We entered a gloomy and filthy hut in which a woman was squatting with a dark, little naked imp at her bosom. She sat sentry over a hole in the wall, and insisted clamorously on backsheesh (a bribe). Being satisfied in this particular, she consented 'to sit over,' and we introduced ourselves with considerable difficulty into a narrow passage, on either side of which were three chambers strown with fine mold and covered with eggs, among which a naked Egyptian walks delicately as Agag, and keeps continually turning them with most hen-like anxiety. The heat was about 100°, the smell like that of Harrowgate water, and the floor was covered with egg shells and struggling chickens. The same heat is maintained day and night, and the same wretched hen man passes his life in turning eggs. His fee is one-half the receipt—he returns fifty chickens for every hundred eggs that he receives."

- 25 Chicks \$5
- 50 Chicks \$10
- 100 Chicks \$18
- Guaranteed Safe Delivery

- Barred Rocks
- White Rocks
- S. C. W. Leghorns
- S. C. R. I. Reds

A Glimpse at Rancocas — "The Million Egg Farm."

Located in the famous New Jersey Pine section, on 490 acres of level sandy loam, this farm is indeed ideal for raising healthy, sturdy hens of high egg production capacity. This farm has been termed "The world's largest commercial egg farm." Here are thirty-six large laying houses, forty breeding houses, sixty colony houses, storage room, concrete office building, oats sprouting building—in fact a regular poultry city. The large laying houses have 500 hens to the house, while the smaller houses are used for special matings. The houses placed end to end would make over a mile of solid roofs.

The farm is not an untried proposition, but has been developed from a small beginning, originating ten years ago, and gradually increased each year to its present proportions.

In its first years several breeds were tried, but gradually all breeds for commercial egg production were eliminated but White Leghorns and the average number of Single Comb White Leghorn egg-laying and breeding birds is over 20,000. These have been bred for nine years for high egg production, stamina and vitality. As proof that these have been obtained, this farm guarantees 100% fertility on all eggs shipped out for hatching, and the safe arrival at the buyer's express station of every baby chick bought.

While the Rancocas Farm caters especially to hatching eggs and baby chicks for equipping commercial egg farms, yet the same careful and personal attention is given to an order for a setting of eggs or a few baby chicks as to the largest customer. Catalog giving fully the Rancocas methods will be sent gladly to anyone addressing the Rancocas Poultry Farm, Box 636, Brown's Mills, N. J.

Effects of Overfeeding Salt.

Investigation of some cases where symptoms of poisoning in live stock appeared to be due to consumption of excessive quantities of salt, recently made in New South Wales, showed samples of mixed ground grains containing in one case as high as 32.2 per cent by weight of common salt.

There appears to be something wrong with the observation here, for it is hard to believe that anyone would adulterate with salt to such an extent. The sample taken must have contained more salt than other parts of the lot, either because of insufficient mixing or because of the settling of the salt in handling after mixing. It would appear, however, that too large a proportion of salt was quite commonly used in the foods examined.

In one case of a fowl that died suddenly 2.42 grams of salt was found in the crop. It is said that an overdose of salt has a toxic effect on the muscles and death is caused directly by the loss of power of the respiratory muscles.



Hen With Brood of Early Goslings

"We might reel off a few yards of statistics to show what a great and glorious institution the poultry industry is, or how many millions the hens of this country shell out every year. But that is not the point. The important thing is not how big the industry is in the aggregate, but what each farmer can get out of it by sound management. — National Stockman and Farmer.

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Single Comb White Leghorns Exclusively
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 3,000 Breeders on free farm range, drinking from never-failing streams, as nature intended. Special bred for winter eggs—200 egg strain. 125,000 baby chicks for 1915. Eggs for hatching now ready in any quantity at \$5 per 100. No order too large. After March 1st \$50 per 1,000. Baby chicks, \$12 per 100. Now booking orders for March, April, and May delivery. My book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," free with all \$10 orders. Fifth edition shows where the money is. Circulars free.
 Edgar Briggs, Box 87, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

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 Fancy Birds for Breeding Purposes. Eggs for Hatching in season. Send for Catalog.
C. T. SAVAGE,
 67 North Market St., Boston, Mass.



A Poultry House in Denmark

MEAT IN RATIONS FOR BREEDING STOCK

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:— You will deserve an iron cross if you will succeed in throwing a little light on the following subject:

In the Oct. 1914 issue of the *Jewish Farmer* (an excellent agricultural monthly in the Jewish language, printed in N. Y.) a reader asked the editor how to feed his breeding hens. The editor advised him to feed them the same as laying pullets—hard grain in litter twice a day and a mash containing about 11% beef scraps in open hoppers, but a short time before the eggs are to be used for hatching the beef scraps should be increased to from 15% to 20%, in weight, of the mash.

That answer astonished me. Poultrymen around this part of the country are generally of the opinion that the most suitable food for breeding hens is hard grain and green food, and nothing else. But, at any rate, to increase the amount of beef scraps to 15%—20% for breeders would appear to most of us as very thing we should avoid.

In this sense I wrote to the editor of the *Jewish Farmer* questioning the wisdom of his advice and in the Jan. 1915 issue of that magazine the following reply came:

"About beef scraps for breeding stock we know the different opinions. Surely, care should be taken that the hens of which the eggs are taken for hatching shall not lay too many eggs, because from laying too many eggs the hens are getting weak, and their eggs will contain weak germs; that is, they will be less fertile. Last year we have asked about this question several agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The N. Y. Exp. Station replied that in time of breeding they feed the same rations, with the same proportion of beef scraps, as the rest of the year. The N. J. Exp. Station replied that they give (to their breeders) up to 15% of beef scraps, and that 97% of the eggs were fertile. Prof. Lewis, in his book 'Productive Poultry Husbandry' (printed this year) writes that experiments have proven that a high grade of beef scraps plays an important part in the fertility of the eggs. He says that before breeding time arrives they should receive the usual proportions of beef scraps, but during the breeding season it should be increased to from 15% to 20%."

Now, Mr. Robinson, how would you explain this? We poultrymen have been taught that heavy egg production is no fun for the hen; that a year of heavy laying leaves her pretty well down and out. We have also been taught that "mashes," especially those containing a high proportion of beef scraps, stimulate and even force a heavier egg production. Now, if this is true, it would seem to be common horse sense that: (1) in order to have "strong germs" and strong chicks the breeding hens themselves must be strong; (2) that if this is desirable the hens should not be weakened from heavy laying; and (3) that to attain this, no mashes should be fed to them, at least no mashes with 20% of beef scraps.

Of course I bear in mind that this amount of beef scraps is recommended "just during the breeding season." Well,

this might be all right where the hens were kept up to breeding time on range where they had to "hustle" for most of their living, so that by constantly exercising, coupled with the probability that under such conditions they haven't laid any too heavily, the hens are apt to be in very good health. And, if on top of this, the breeding season is not to be a very long one—well, in a case like this, a little egg forcing would probably be not very injurious to their offspring, although even here, I wouldn't want to feed them as high as 20% of beef scraps.

But, in the case of the *Jewish Farmer*, the hens were fed a mash containing about 11% of beef scraps right along. Perhaps they were closely yarded too, under which circumstances, with other things right, they must have done some heavy laying, if the hens are worth their salt. So that to still increase the amount of beef scraps during the breeding season to as high as 15%—20% would seem to be a very poor idea. At least it seems to me that way.

In regard to Prof. Lewis' remark about the important influence on fertility that beef scraps have I would call your attention to a very interesting experiment conducted by Prof. W. R. Graham, Guelph, Can. (Mass. State Board of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 1, 1914, page 100), namely, of 3 pens of hens, of which one pen was fed beef scraps in hoppers, another pen 10% of beef scraps in the mash, and the third pen no beef scraps at all; the percentage in hatching results stood like this: the pen of "beef scraps in hoppers," 33%; the pen of "10% of beef scraps in the mash," 50.5%; and the pen of "no beef scraps at all," 59.5%.

And hatchability is what counts! The N. J. Station claimed 97% fertility, but they didn't state what was the percentage of their hatches. At least the *Jewish Farmer* doesn't mention it. It would also be interesting to know how many chicks they have raised of those hatched; "97% fertility" means nothing to the poultryman who counts his chicks at broiler age.

Please, Mr. Robinson, let us have your opinion about it in FARM-POULTRY. The whole matter needs ventilating.

San Lorenzo, Calif. L. MUNCHIN.

I have not a copy of Prof. Lewis' book to which I can refer at this time, but I have a bulletin of his issued last year dealing with these points, and upon examining it I find much to my surprise that 20%, by weight, of beef scraps is given as appropriate in a standard dry mash mixture for laying hens. It would appear from the way the matter is given that the standards for rations given here are based upon the few experiments reported in the bulletin, though this may not be the case.

It would take far more time than I can give to make a careful analysis of the figures in the bulletin with reference to the models for rations given at the end of it, but an examination of the composition of these rations seems to me to indicate quite plainly that this is another of the cases where the feeding of beef scrap beyond what is usually safe was practical and gave good results because the ration lacked in certain other ingredients which the beef scrap supplied.

The model ration for laying hens given

in Bulletin 265 of the New Jersey Station is:

	DRY MASH	
	By weight lbs.	By measure qts.
Wheat bran,	200	380
Wheat middlings,	200	240
Ground oats,	100	100
Corn meal,	100	95
Gluten feed,	100	80
Alfalfa,	100	200
Meat scrap,	200	176
	1,000	1,271

For summer use with the birds on good range this is modified to:

	By weight lbs.	By measure qts.
Wheat bran,	200	380
Wheat middlings,	100	120
Ground oats,	100	100
Gluten feed,	50	40
Meat scrap,	25	21
	475	561

SCRATCHING RATION

	Fed in morning	
	By weight lbs.	By measure qts.
Wheat,	100	53
Oats,	100	98
	200	151

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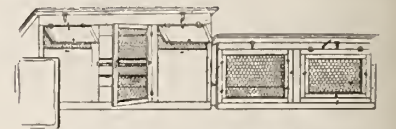
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Single Comb **BROWN LEGHORNS**

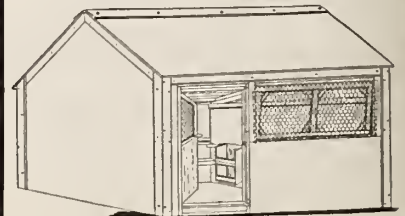
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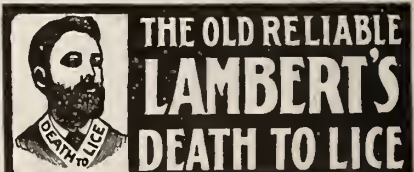
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Is just the thing for sitters, as it does not harm eggs or chicks. Keep your hens free from lice and they will thrive and be profitable. 100 oz. \$1.00; 48 oz. 50 cts., 15 oz. 25 cts. Large sample of Powder or Head-lice Ointment 10 cts. "Secrets of Success with Poultry" by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp.

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You are going into the Chicken Business to succeed, aren't you? You don't want to fail, and neither do you want any half measure of success. The Buffalo insures the success you hope for and are entitled to. The Buffalo has spelled success for thousands of users; and it will for you. Become one of our "Repeat Order" customers as your business grows; and it will grow if you use a Buffalo.

Mr. Robt. Christophel, Pine Bay Farm, Holland, Mich., bought one 360-egg Buffalo early last season. In March he ordered two more, and followed up with orders for two, one, and then two more—rush orders placed as the machines "Earned themselves from orders received." At the end he wrote: "We have had a splendid season." There is no reason why you should not do as well as this Repeat Customer. Custom Hatching and the Day Old Chick business pays, and it is quick returns.

Manette, Wash., Dec. 16, 1914.
Dear Sir:— Enclosed find draft in payment for five No. 3 Buffalo Incubators, which please ship at once. I have already seven of the No. 3 Buffalo Incubators and am increasing the number to twelve because I have found the Buffalo so satisfactory. Last spring I hatched over 5,000 chicks with the seven Buffalos, averaging better than 87% hatches. The machines worked well, hatches were on time, and of the "Clean-up" kind, and the chicks were strong and active.

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THE BUFFALO BROODERS are just as efficient. A postal brings our Circular. Send for it to-day.

Address **BUFFALO INCUBATOR CO.,**
CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President,
468 DeWitt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



NIGHT RATION

	By weight lbs.	By measure qts.
Cracked corn,	200	120
Wheat,	100	53
Oats,	100	98
Buckwheat,	100	66
	500	337

In a total of 1,700 lbs. weight of dry mash and grain mixtures we have here only 300 lbs. of corn and corn meal, or with the gluten feed which is a corn by-product, 400 lbs. of corn products. I have usually found that when abnormally large proportions of beef scrap are fed without apparent bad results the ration in this case contains low proportions of corn and corn meal. Whether it is good and economical practice to reduce the corn, and offset this reduction by using the increased quantities of beef scrap, or of oil meal or similar articles depends upon their availability and cost. Where corn is the cheapest grain, economical feeding consists in using as large a proportion of corn and corn meal as is possible with continued good results, and as a rule, this will be not less than 50% of the whole ration. A very large percentage of beef scrap is sometimes indicated in the mash rations containing 50% or more of corn, but unless one has the weights of mash and of dry grain actually consumed he

On the point of avoiding rather than giving extra concentrated and stimulating foods to stock during the breeding season it seems to me hardly open to question that the prevailing opinion as stated by Mr. Munchin is right, yet I would not say that under some conditions there might not be an advantage in trying to stimulate the breeding stock and under such conditions better results would show that it was an advantage.

A great deal of stock must be used for both laying and breeding. In fact, in practice a large proportion of the hens most desirable for breeding purposes usually lay a good many eggs before the breeding season, and frequently are somewhat out of condition because of their laying prior to it. In such a case almost any rich and stimulating food would by improving the hens' condition probably tend to increase fertility and also hatchability and the vitality of the chicks as compared with results without such stimulants.

I say "probably" because the causes determining or affecting fertility are not always apparent. We find some puzzling contradictions in fertility—poor where we think it should be good, and good where we did not expect it to be so. In general, however, I believe it is true that birds in full vigor give the best fertility as well as

EGGS FOR HATCHING and DAY-OLD CHICKS
The Kind that Hatch, Live and Grow
EGGS FOR HATCHING

We are now booking orders for hatching eggs from fully matured, carefully mated, farm raised birds, selected for their prolific laying qualities, vigor and standard requirements. They are the pick of a flock of many thousand birds. **WE GUARANTEE 75% fertility after March 1st.** We can supply eggs in any quantity from these matings of our

Single Comb White Leghorns Mammoth Pekin Ducks
White Plymouth Rocks Embden Geese

DAY-OLD CHICKS We can supply in any quantity from our White Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns. Day old Ducklings we can supply in limited quantities. **WRITE FOR CIRCULAR WITH PRICES.**

BRANFORD FARMS, GROTON, CONNECTICUT

As I remember the experiment at Guelph, the pens that had no beef scrap and gave high fertility had sour milk. From my experience in feeding, considering it as an animal food or a substitute for animal food, fowls having all the milk they can use will be about on a par in condition and results with similar fowls fed similar rations with no milk and about 5% of beef scrap.

Holland has prohibited the exportation of poultry and eggs.

BABY CHICKS

The Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery. Oldest in this country. The plan of shipping "Day-Old Chicks" originated with me 23 years ago. I have undoubtedly hatched more chicks than any other man in the United States. Mammoth Machines installed of over 100,000 egg capacity. Our booklet tells of a 272-egg record of our stock. Our Leghorns compare favorably with the National contest at Storrs College. R. I. Red cockerels from stock that has a 200-egg record. Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, White Orpingtons, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducklings as low as 10 cents. Place your orders with an experienced hatchery that are through experimenting at your expense. Amateur hatcheries usually begin with lamp incubators that produce improperly incubated chicks if not carefully attended to. More chicks sold from our hatchery last year than any previous season. Send for booklet that tells all you should know.

JOS. D. WILSON, Stockton, N. J.



Interior of a Fattening Shed in England. Showing Crates Along the Sides and Cramming Machine in Center

cannot determine what percentage of the entire ration consisted of beef scrap, which is the real point, the percentage in dry mashes being comparable only on the supposition that grain rations are substantially the same in each case and the amounts eaten approximately equal.

As it appears that Prof. Lewis recommends for laying hens as high a percentage as he is credited in the citations by Mr. Munchin with prescribing for breeding hens, the most important point to determine here is the relation of the actual amount of the beef scrap consumed to the rest of the ration. In this connection Prof. Lewis' modification of his dry mash for summer conditions is most significant. Here he has only a little over 5% of meat scraps in dry mash for hens on range with plenty of green food. The gluten feed is also reduced and the corn meal eliminated without apparently any increase of corn in the grain ration.

Supposing that the range which afforded plenty of green food also provided considerable animal food, that would explain the reduction of the meat scrap to an amount which in a dry mash is not much more than a seasoning making it more attractive to the fowls. But, on the other hand, with an abundance of green food, considerable natural animal food and plenty of exercise, the logical change in the grain ration would not be to reduce or eliminate corn and corn meal, but to increase the quantities of corn products, especially when they are as low as in this case.

the largest percentages of chicks hatched and reared.

What Mr. Munchin's inquiry turns upon especially is the matter of over-stimulation of breeding stock at the breeding season. In case the stock has not been reduced in vitality by heavy laying during the winter and is in condition to lay very heavily if fed all it will eat of such rations as poultrymen give when they want growth—is it advisable to feed that way and have the greatest possible number of eggs to incubate, or is it better to put the feeding more on a natural basis and be satisfied with a smaller number of eggs? I don't think that I have ever known a practical breeder who did not say that the latter was the better way. We cannot discuss particular cases intelligently or compare results with reference to such points as this without quite full information on matters affecting results.

If we have some good vigorous Leghorn hens that have laid little during the winter, such hens if well fed on a varied and rich ration in March, April and May will almost invariably give a very high egg yield during those months, many of them laying almost daily, and averages running very high, say 20 to 25 or 26 per hen in breeding pens of 6 or 8 to 12 or 15 hens. The Leghorns mentioned in Prof. Lewis' bulletin as kept on the ration given above were 24 in number and their average yield was for March 15, for April 14, for May 18, which is about what most breeders expect to get when they avoid specially stimulating feeding at this season.

Analyzing Some Big Egg Figures

An advertisement in an English exchange contains the statement that the daily consumption of eggs in Great Britain is 12,000,000, and that Greater London alone uses 2,000,000 eggs a day.

These figures do not seem so big when analyzed and compared with others. Indeed, they can be made to look so small comparatively as to suggest that they are actually far too low. Two million eggs is only 5,555 30-dozen cases, which is only about half of an average day's receipts of eggs at New York at this season.

The population of Greater London is over 7,000,000. Two million eggs a day allows only one egg for three and a half persons.

Prof. A. C. Smith, of the Minnesota State University, was in Boston and vicinity for about a week about February 1st, being called here by the death of his father.

RANCOCAS Hatching Eggs

Eggs from Rancocas S. C. White Leghorns—the world's finest laying strain. 100 per cent fertility guaranteed—a strong germ is assured. Write for free book and prices.

Rancocas Day-Old Chicks

Rancocas day-old Single Comb White Leghorn chicks are full of vitality—the product of vigorous, thrifty breeding stock from the "Million Egg Farm," largest in the world. We guarantee 100 per cent safe delivery to your express station. Rancocas chicks live and thrive! Every Chick a Live One—the Rancocas Guarantee.

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THE HINDE & DAUCH PAPER CO., Dept. 11, Sandusky, Ohio.

THE UTTER SIMPLICITY OF "BREEDING FOR WINTER EGG PRODUCTION."

THE researches on the "mode of inheritance of winter egg production," at the Maine Experiment Station, seem to me to have now been brought to a point where they prove far too much. If the findings of this station on this subject as set forth from time to time in the past three years by Dr. Raymond Pearl are to be accepted as correct, there is absolutely no need of and no excuse for low egg production.

To begin with, a *high winter producer*, according to the latest official specifications is a hen that has laid "at least three dozen eggs before March 1st of her pullet year."

Next, such a hen cannot transmit this "capacity" to her daughters, but is supposed to transmit it to *all* her sons. If she is to produce daughters that are *high winter producers* she must be mated with a male which, being the son of a high producing mother, will transmit that quality to *all* his daughters regardless of how poor these mothers were as layers, provided, of course, that said mothers lay at all.

It must be perfectly plain to the most obtuse mind that if a high producing male transmits that quality to all his daughters, and a high producing female to all her sons, it is quite the simplest thing in the world to establish a strain of infallible high producers.

If you have two—a male and female—all that is necessary is to breed them and thenceforth their progeny exclusively. If you have a high producer in only one sex it will take a generation longer, for by mating the high producing offspring back to the parent, of the opposite sex, which contributed the high producing capacity, you have your initial union of two high producers.

Further, as the law is absolute, there need never be the slightest trouble on account of disturbing lines and strains by introducing new blood, for high producer mated with high producer will, according to this *law*, unfailingly beget high producers.

Here let us pause to admire the fitness of the specification of three dozen eggs before March 1st as the mark of a high winter producing hen, and to record the result of a little of my private "research work" in a study of statements on this subject from the Maine Station. The latest of these is an article on breeding for winter egg production by Dr. Pearl in *Farm and Home*, February 1st. In this after stating his "principles of inheritance," which he declares are fully established, he cites two examples as convincingly confirmatory of his conclusions.

The second example is the one we want to consider here. It consists of a table giving month by month, from November to August inclusive, the number of eggs laid per bird per month "of the Barred Rocks at the Maine Station under the old system of breeding, on the one hand, and the production of a flock of 192 birds after four years of the new system of breeding, on the other hand."

The point is not clear, but I infer that the first figures are for all stock for all years prior to the beginning of "the new system of breeding." The advantage shown in favor of the new system is an average of a little over 30 eggs per hen. We may discuss the fairness of the comparison at another time. The point to note here is that by a most remarkable coincidence the average of production prior to March 1st for all the stock by the old system was 36.12. That is, the average hen under the old system qualified as a high producer according to the standard since established. This 36.12 average "winter production" is a feature in a general average for ten months of 115.17 per hen, which as the months omitted are generally idle months, represents quite closely the ten dozen per year average which has long been recognized as the fair average for large flocks of ordinary breeding.

See how it works. If you according to these principles of inheritance, mate some hens that are known to have produced 36 eggs each before March 1st of their pullet year, with a male that is the son of a hen that did this you are sure to get *all* high producing daughters. Unless you hatch very late in the season, or fall down badly on management you can hardly

fail to get this result. You may not feel that so low a standard of high winter production is a good commercial standard, but you will have to admit that it "covers the law," as far as calling the scientist who tells you the sure way of getting high winter producers and the breeder who sells you pedigreed stock for this purpose are concerned.



Students Attending to Incubators at Tuskegee Institute

VALUE OF MILK FOR POULTRY

THE January report of the laying competition at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station gives the following table as indicating "fairly closely" the price the poultryman can afford to pay for milk for the several purposes:

	Quart	100 lbs.
Baby chicks, first week,	4 cts.	\$2.00
Chickens, first six weeks,	2 "	1.00
" " " months,	1 "	.50
Laying hens or pullets,	1 "	.50
Breeding stock,	2 "	1.00

It is said that the laying hens at the station eat from one to two quarts of thick sour milk per day for each ten hens. Call it a quart and a half. That will make the cost of the milk fed to each laying hen in a year 55 cents, which amount of coin would buy 18 lbs. of meat scrap at \$3 per 100. What is allowed for 10 hens for milk would buy them a half a pound of meat scrap per day.

If any reader of this paper is so situated that he can do a little experimental feeding along this line on the basis of the amounts of meat scrap and milk indicated for the hens I think he, or she, would find it interesting to feed one lot beef scrap, one milk, and one-half the amount of each of these that is given to the other pens. I venture to predict that the "half-and-half" pen will give best results and keep in best condition through the longest period.

On the question of cost I doubt very much whether it pays to feed either milk or meat scrap or both regularly to the extent of 3 pts. of milk per day for ten hens or meat scrap equivalent in value. Economical feeding consists in using as much as possible of the cheapest and bulkiest food articles that are suitable for an animal using accessory higher priced foods only as far as their use will show a profit over good feeding without them.

Referring again to the price that can be paid for milk. I notice in an article by Prof. Kirkpatrick in *Farm and Home* a statement of the amounts of food consumed by the hens in the contest, from which it may be computed that the total amount of animal food consumed by each hen is between 5 and 6 lbs., or less than one-third of what can be bought for the amount indicated for milk. This still further increases my curiosity as to the method of determining the values for milk above. The data given in the last bulletin showed a very slight difference in the production of a certain group of 50 milk fed hens and a similar group of 50 meat fed hens, in favor of the former. But it was only 41 eggs in three months, less than one egg per hen.

If the meat fed hens eat 6 lbs. of meat per year at a cost of 3 cents per lb., that is 4½ cents for meat for three months.

If the milk fed hens eat other foods the same as the meat fed hens and eat 55 qts. of milk in a year, that is not quite 14 cts. in three months at a cost of a little under 14 cents. Superficially it appears that the extra egg cost 9 cents. In that case it is plain that there is no economy in feeding milk unless it not only replaces the meat, but a considerable part of the other arti-

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Rheumatism, Sore Muscles, Sprains, Bruises, bathe the parts affected with hot water, then with the bare hand rub thoroughly with

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The Result will Astonish You.

This Liniment can be used Internally and Externally.

In use over 100 Years.

Taken on sugar or in sweetened water it is a quick, safe remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Tonsillitis.

25 and 50 Cent's at Dealers.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Boston, Mass.

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Day Old Chicks.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Heavy laying show and utility stock; trapnested. Won again at Buffalo, 1914.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Bred for eggs and vigor. Send for prices and order now for they go quickly.

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R. 204, Middlebrook Farm, Hamburg, N. Y.



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Green Cut Bone

\$10.50

Greatest of all egg producing foods. Supply it fresh, get it low priced. Cut it at home with a

STANDARD IMPROVED

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BONE CUTTER

It always makes good. Easy running, strong, fast cutting. Has no equal. 12 sizes for hand and power costing from \$6.75 to \$195.00. Sent on 10 days free trial. Write for free catalogue. Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass.

WARE FARM RHODE ISLAND REDS

BOTH ROSE AND SINGLE COMBS

A NEW NAME to you, perhaps, but AN OLD STRAIN OF REDS that have been very carefully and conscientiously bred on this farm for six years. They cannot be beaten for the grand combination of HEALTH, SIZE, SHAPE, COLOR, and QUALITY and QUANTITY OF EGGS! EGGS THAT PRODUCE GREAT BIG, SQUARE BODIED CHICKS. The kind of chicks that make business look good to the owner of them!

COME AND SEE THIS FLOCK IF YOU CAN, or ask the editor of this paper, or the Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Hampshire Agricultural College, Durham, N. H., or Mr. John Lowell, Chestnut Hill, Mass., President of the Boston Poultry Show. Visitors are always welcome any day except Sunday.

EGGS FOR HATCHING 20c. EACH—1 or 100

A Few Surplus Cocks and Fully Matured Cockerels
Shipped on Approval @ \$10 Each

Our Catalogue will be ready about February 15th

WARE FARM POULTRY YARDS, WEST RINDGE, N. H.

The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Looseness Caused by Middlings.
"The Editor's Question Box, FARM-POULTRY, February 1st, tells J. I. M. for looseness in fowls to leave out the middlings from his dry mash formula, as that will cause the looseness, and I think he uses too much salt, although I don't know how much a pint of salt will weigh. I always mix mine by weight. Here is a good formula for him:

200 lbs. bran
100 lbs. corn meal
100 lbs. gluten
50 lbs. beef scrap
2 lbs. 13 ozs. salt

My rule is 10 ozs. of salt to the 100 lbs. of feed; also tell him to cut out the Epsom salts, and his looseness troubles will be over. It is not milk, but it is middlings that cause looseness of bowels in hens. — F. I. W."

Mr. W. lives in Massachusetts, J. I. M. in Virginia. There is such variation in the use of the terms bran and middlings in different localities that it is not at all impossible that the ration J. I. M. was feeding and that which F. I. W. recommends are practically duplicates. It would take a comparison of the articles to determine the facts.

Assuming that in each case the reference is to the same articles and that the bran is clear bran, I would partly agree with Mr. W's view that the middlings were responsible for looseness and partly disagree with it. The middlings, the gluten and the beef scrap all have a tendency to *loosen*, rather than *tighten* the bowels, and the result will be according to their combined effects, and also upon the other things in the ration, especially the green food. From what I have seen of opportunities for hens in the latitude of Virginia to get in winter growing green food that is often frozen I don't think that the omission of one of the articles from the mash would correct the looseness as long as the hens were eating such green food freely. In case of looseness when the supply of green food is as usual in our northern latitude in winter, if looseness was present the omission of any one of the three might correct it. So, too, in regard to milk whether looseness accompanies its use depends upon what other articles contributing to such an effect there may be in the ration.

whether he has stock of any one kind for more than one cross, but on the supposition that there is in each case only birds for one mating, I would suggest:

- (1). Cornish Indian Game male with the Light Brahma females.
- (2). Langshan male with Indian Game females.
- (3). Leghorn male with Plymouth Rock females.
- (4). Plymouth Rock male with Leghorn females.

These suggestions are made with the



Poultry House in a New Clearing in Oregon

idea of getting the best table fowls from the Brahma, Cornish, and Langshan. Some years ago I reared a few Indian Game Light Brahma chicks and got remarkably nice table poultry and pullets that matured early and laid well for the three or four months that I kept them after they began laying. I had only a few and it was not convenient to keep them longer, but I think they would have been consistent layers through the entire season.

The cross of Langshan and Cornish I

Maine Experiment Station bulletins, and what is the address?"

Mr. B. lives in Connecticut. Whether he can get a Maine bulletin will depend, I suppose, upon the nature of his interest in them and the station's supply of the bulletins wanted. As a rule, state bulletins are for free distribution within the state and are available for outside distribution only to a very limited extent. For the information on this point inquiry must be direct to a station. In this case the address should be: Director Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

"Packers" in Massachusetts. "What are Massachusetts packers doing in the capon business?"

We have no "packers" interested in poultry in this section as the packers are in the West. The packing concerns handling other meats are also on quite a different footing with operations on a comparatively small scale. Many western packers have depots in the East, but for purposes of distribution to local trade.

The function of the "packer" is to pack the surplus of a section that produces a

Orr's Poultry Feeds

Are made by a thoroughly posted miller and poultryman with the utmost care and contain the best ingredients obtainable. The quality of all our goods is very high. We aim only for the best, and we feel we have the Standard of Perfection in Poultry Feeds. Send for Circular and Price List.

WM. ORR & SONS, Box 3, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

BOSTON QUALITY

White Wyandotte Cockerels

Just what you need to improve your stock in exhibition and breeding characters. Write me your needs and let me price you a bird. I have them from \$5 up. I have been exhibiting and winning at Boston since 1899. A limited number of Eggs for Hatching, \$5 to \$8 a Sitting
HORACE W. HOLTON,
52 White St. Maplewood, Mass.
Telephone Malden 932-M

Tracey's S. C. Reds

Won Best Display at the last N. Y. State Fair in the Best and Biggest Class of S. C. Reds ever shown at a Fall Show, 1st Hen winning Color Special over all Pullets.

Eggs, \$5 and \$10 per Sitting

GEORGE W. TRACEY, Kinderhook, N. Y.

CORNFORTH'S Rhode Island Reds

Won Red Club State Cup, as well as ten first and seven second prizes this season; also shape and color specials. A heavy laying strain, bred to win.

EGGS from my very best, \$5 per 15; \$8 per 30. Some as low as \$1.50 or \$6 per 100.

My 16th year breeding Reds. Circular free

EDW. O. CORNFORTH, Stagersville, R. I.

SAND'S S. C. White Leghorns

Baby Chicks \$12 per 100; 15c. each less 100
Splendid standard utility strain. All pens mated with males from high producing dams

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 for 15; \$5 and \$8 per 100

All chicks hatched from my own strain of breeders
LEROY E. SANDS POULTRY FARM,
Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa.

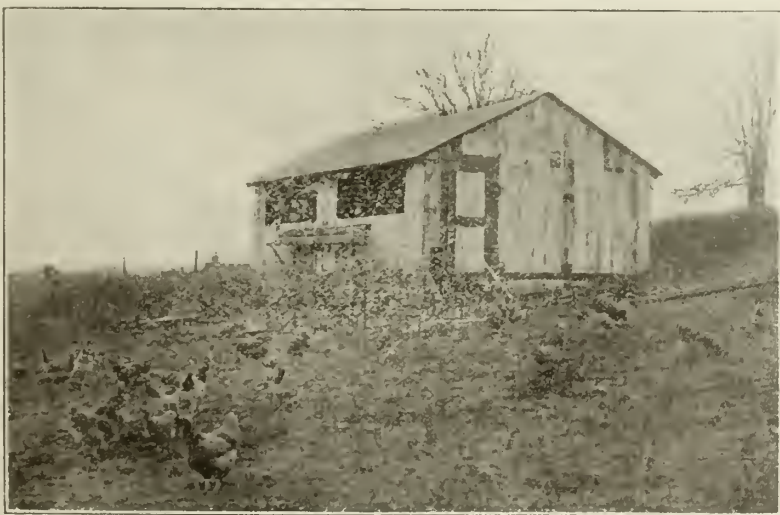
HICKORY FARM Buff Orpingtons

BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES

Show Winners and Trap Nested Stock

HICKORY FARM, Springfield, Mass.
5 Madison Ave.,

Express Prepaid. FREE catalogue and hints on spraying.
THE COMET
\$3.50
sells on sight. Sprays from bucket or barrel 50 feet. Double acting. You want for your Poultry house, vines, and plants. All brass are best. We want agents. Write today.
H. B. RUSLER MFG. CO., Johnstown Ohio



Another Oregon Poultry House

Crossing for Table Poultry. (M. H.) — "Please advise me the best way to cross for table purposes. I have Light Brahma hens, Cornish Indian Game rooster and pullets, Langshan rooster, Brown Leghorn rooster and hens, and Plymouth Rock rooster and hens. I want cross breed for early broilers and also for good laying purposes. How will it be to cross Light Brahma hens with game or Leghorn rooster?"

Mr. H. has the material here for a great variety of good crosses. I don't know

have never seen, but English reports are to the effect that it makes very nice table poultry. The crosses of Leghorn and Plymouth Rock give very useful birds, but not especially desirable — not as good on the whole for table as Plymouth Rock, and not better for laying than either of the parent varieties. Either Rock or Leghorn will give good poultry crossed with Brahma.

Maine Experiment Station. (F. B.) — "Will you tell me if I can get the

surplus of meats putting it up in the best forms for distribution to distant markets or for preservation. In this section practically all of the poultry produced here is consumed immediately. Occasionally, a few roasting chickens go into storage. Quite regularly a part of the green ducks is put in storage, and geese are killed when ready and held for their season, but most of these goods are stored by concerns which want to be sure of the supplies for their trade, especially by those that sell a great deal to hotels, restaurants and clubs.



TWIN OAK POULTRY AND Egg COMPANY

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

BREEDERS OF THE

"T-O-P" STRAIN Barred Plymouth Rocks

HATCHING EGGS		DAY-OLD-CHICKS	
\$1.50 Setting of 15	\$6 per Hundred	25c. Each	\$20 per Hundred

1,000 Healthy, Vigorous Yearling Hens in Our Breeding Pens



Gibson Poultry Lays and Pays

White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes
We are specialists in Utility Birds. Carefully and practically bred, large in size, Gibson fowls excel in egg production and as show birds

Baby Chicks ... Eggs for Hatching ... Breeding Stock

Hardy, lively, baby chicks, shipped in strong, well ventilated boxes; safe delivery guaranteed. Gibson Eggs for Hatching guaranteed highly fertile, healthy, vigorous breeding birds that will infuse valuable blood into your flocks. We make a specialty of stocking farms and estates with heavy layers. Book your orders early; it will enable us to give you better service.

Our handsomely illustrated Booklet is FREE. Write for it today.
G. F. GIBSON, Galen Farms, Denver A, CLYDE, NEW YORK

For Gastritis, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, etc.

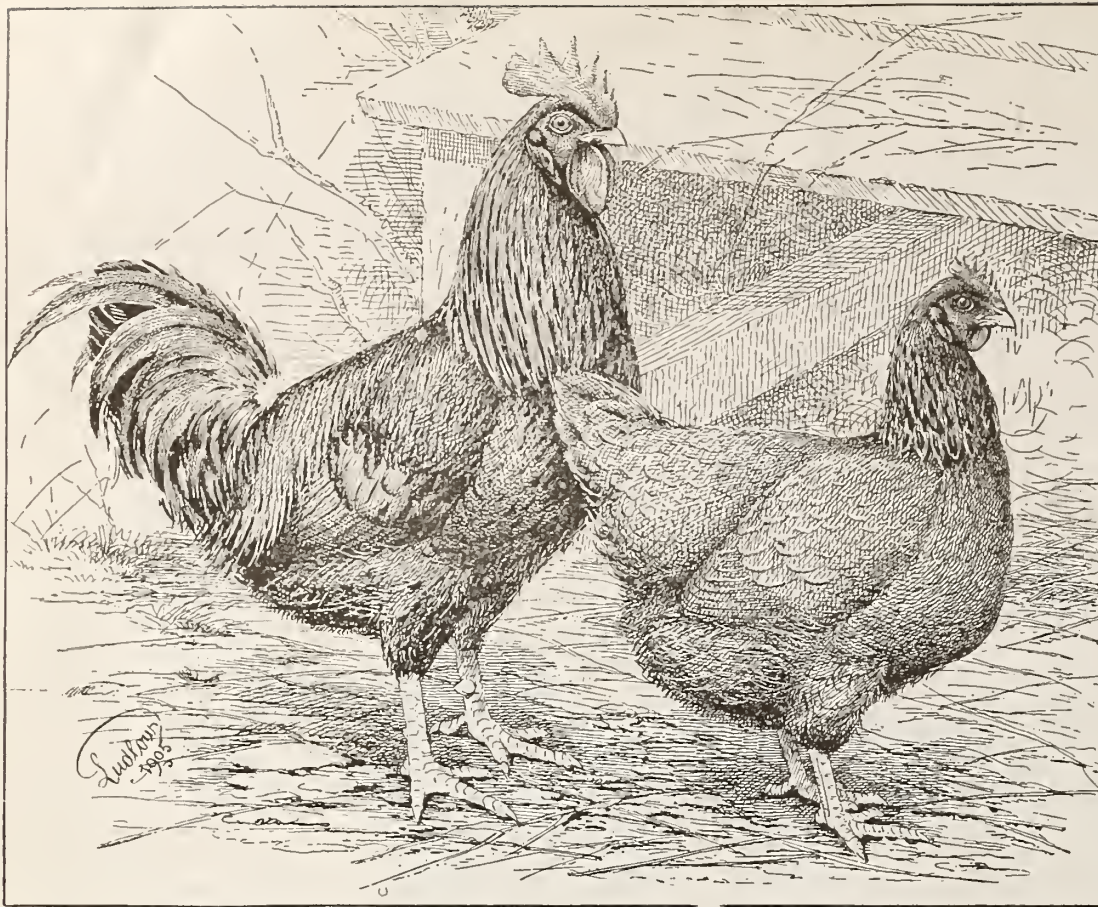
SAGON

is the Most Efficient, Safe, and Successful Remedy

UNDER ITS INFLUENCE ALL STOMACH TROUBLES MUST VANISH
It is highly recommended by prominent doctors, and guaranteed not only to relieve temporarily but in time to regulate the discomfort permanently, or we refund your money

Price 50c. and \$1.00. By Mail 10c. extra.

THE SAGON COMPANY, 17 Hubbard Road. BOSTON, MASS.



Sussex Fowls—An Old English Breed Now Attracting Much Attention.

AS TO MAKING HENS LAY

“**A**LAYING hen is a fickle creature at best, and weather, conditions of food, and housing conditions alone will not account for her vagaries.” So says the editor of a contemporary in the course of a little discussion of some of his own experiences this winter.

Says he, further: “You can take a good cow and figure out a ration to fit her, and with proper care get a fairly fixed yield of milk, one that you can be quite sure of; but you can’t get on the same basis of understanding with a laying hen; she is certain to spring surprises on you.”

On the contrary, you can do just as

is to get people to do it, and that difficulty exists partly because it is human nature to cut corners as much as possible and partly because the individual hen and her product are so small that hens have to be handled in groups and not as individuals.

Consideration of the things that are essential to keeping a cow producing well is good mental exercise for those who want to learn how to overcome the so-called vagaries of the hen in the matter of egg production. A cow must have gentle treatment unless she is absolutely unruly, and then if severe measures must be taken, they must be carried out in such a manner that they will not make the situation worse. Cows have their whims

are not as immediately apparent, and the need of avoiding them is not as plain. And poultry are more easily disturbed because of the difficulty of establishing confidential relations between them and those in charge. It can be done, but in large flocks it is either impossible or too expensive.

Small flocks of poultry given a great deal of attention and “petted” considerably, usually lay well and steadily unless the feeding is very much overdone. Handling hens that have confidence in you and submit readily does not affect their laying at all, while when hens have to be chased, cornered or grabbed up quickly, that sort of handling does affect egg production, not only of the birds caught but of others in this pen and often in adjoining pens.

Irregularity in feeding has much to do with poor results in laying, especially if the feeding is on the principle of keeping the birds always a little hungry. At this point the cow has considerably the advantage of the hen. When a cow wants food, water, or anything else, and the time for it has passed, she is very likely to protest by bawling. A horse too will nicker, or, often pound with his feet, making so much noise that one hastens to do what is necessary to stop the noise. But did you ever stop to think that after they get out of the early chick stages fowls don’t use their voices to make known their wants or to protest ill-treatment as some of the other animals do? Some disturbance in the flock, which you may not notice, may start quite a commotion and it may spread and be protracted most annoyingly, but the hens waiting for food and drink, and with no opportunity to get to either themselves, simply stand and wait.

With many poultry keepers who keep a small flock as a side issue, it is impossible to be as regular as is desirable. With many who keep poultry as a principal means of livelihood similar irregularity occurs, because of press of work, or indifference of employees, or sometimes incompetence of employees. In many cases these interruptions and irregularities seem too trivial to particularly affect results, but if account is kept of them it will usually be found that they are frequent enough to make the periods when everything is right and regular so short that the good work is constantly spoiled by the little neglects.

In many cases it is not possible to secure the ideal conditions that make good, steady laying, but I think there are few cases where a consideration of all the things in the history of a flock that were against such results would not show clearly that there is always a reason for phenomena of egg production. An expert in poultry matters ought on a full statement of the situation to be able to point out why the hens do not lay or stop laying.



Interior of a Convenient Cook and Feed Room

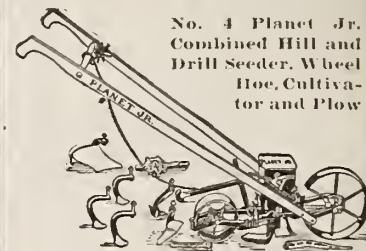
much with the hen as with the cow if you give the same attention to her. The cow is by no means as sure a proposition as is indicated above, nor is the hen as uncertain. The point of most importance in such a comparison is that the cow must have certain very regular and careful attention at least twice daily—personal, individual attention, maintained always at the highest efficiency, if good results are to be kept up, while with hens it is often possible to get by with more or less indifferent and irregular attention for quite long periods. If hens are given as constant and careful attention as is necessary to keep cows performing uniformly, they will be just as regular. The difficulty

at times, and some of the cleverest will sometimes try the temper of the most considerate of attendants and bring matters to the point where he will do what seems necessary to make the cow act as required, even though he knows that the contest with “Suker” will temporarily reduce her milk.

But, as a rule, quiet and gentleness prevail in any well regulated herd of cows to a far greater extent than the same conditions are secured with the flock of poultry supposed to be equally well regulated. As a rule, there is not near as strict an effort to avoid disturbances in a flock of poultry as there is to avoid them in a dairy herd, for the effects of disturbances

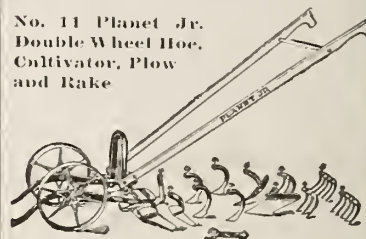
Planet Jr. Seeders and Cultivators

Planet Jr. tools are the greatest time, labor, and money savers ever invented for the farm and garden. They pay for themselves in a single season in bigger, better crops, and last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in the larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, open furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily all through the season.



No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake

A single and double wheel hoe in one. The plows open furrows and cover them. The cultivator teeth work deep or shallow. The hoes are wonderful weed killers. The rakes do fine cultivation. Unbreakable steel frame. The greatest hand cultivating tool in the world.



Fire-Fly Garden Plow

Especially useful to owners of small gardens, and also to chicken raisers for plowing up scratching yards. Its light weight makes it easy for man, woman or boy to use. Enables the owner of a family garden to do all the work in spare minutes.

72-page Catalog (168 Illustrations) free

Describes 55 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Beet Cultivators. Write postal for it.

S. L. ALLEN & CO.,

Box 1107 L

Philadelphia, Pa.



Offices and Main Poultry House on the Poultry Farm of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Md.

SCRATCHINGS FROM THE NEW LITTER OF OUR EXCHANGE TABLE

IF ONE may judge from the appearance of the few cock-fighting journals which come to this office, this sport although of late years sadly discouraged in the northeastern states, is flourishing elsewhere and in a highly flourishing condition in the South. The only complaint seems to be that because of financial conditions in that section the betting at the

as followed. Says he: "We are a Southern Democrat and a white man, and any man who dares assert that we have any tendency to social equality has but one thing about him that is white livered falsifier."

To add to his confusion it seems to be uncertain whether the negro cocker whose picture he published did not some time, somewhere, eat at the same table with white men, and "he does not satisfy us that he and white men did not sit at the same table together. This is social equality pure and simple and we do not stand for it."

But, in self defense, he wants to know

they put a stop to the hunting for the benefit of which foxes have been protected to the detriment of poultry interests, and by which the excess has been killed off.

The situation encourages those who want foxes exterminated to strong efforts to accomplish their purpose at this time, and it would appear that they have more public sympathy than ever before. Naturally, the fox hunters want conditions to remain so that their sport can go on as usual after the war.

enlist as proof of its disinterested patriotism. His opponent replies that that is as it should be, for these people are non-producers and it is for the good of the nation that they should offer themselves as common fodder, while the "peasants" remain on the land and produce the food supplies required for all. One poultryman remarks decidedly that "fighting is the only possible use" for the hunting men, and another intimates quite broadly that if England "had placed ten million peasants on the land," (presumably the land from which agriculture was excluded or on which it was limited for the benefit of hunting) "instead of scattering her sons to the ends of the earth, she could have gone to Berlin without the aid of the fox-hunting class."

Prof. W. A. Lippincott of Kansas, writing in the *Iowa Homestead*, foresees a time buying poultry on a quality basis will be the rule and when, consequently, "there will be a new occupation along poultry lines that will employ far more people than are now employed in producing show stock, and will provide surer profits. This occupation will be that of breeding male birds of the high egg producing lines of the standard breeds frequently found on the farm." But, if egg producing lines have not the market type where is the market quality coming from?

When writing to Advertisers always mention Farm-Poultry



General View of Soft Roaster Plant of Henry D. Smith, Rockland, Mass.

pit side is limited to quite modest sums. Why not bet a bale of cotton?

The journals of this class have a certain amount of interest to anyone interested in a general way in poultry culture, or in human nature either, and the social and ethical sides of cock-fighting as presented in them at times will bring a smile. In a recent number of *Grit and Steel*, published at Gaffney, S. C., the editor of that journal is "all het up" about criticism of him for publishing a picture of a negro somewhat distinguished in cock-fighting circles, and also publishing communications from the same negro. He explains that when he published the articles he did not know the color of the writer, and when he published the picture he did not realize that it would lead to such criticism

how many of those who denounce him for publishing articles from and a picture of a negro and that one who had been guilty of the crime of sitting at table with white men, have themselves bet with negroes at cock fights, and he challenges "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

The esteemed contemporary who wrote a long and eloquent editorial based on the supposition that English papers did not and could not discuss war matters should read the discussions of the fox question, which since the war has broken out with new vigor. There is a double cause for this. In the first place, the war conditions furnish the occasion and the opportunity for a great increase of poultry keeping in England. In the second place

At present the two elements are engaged in newspaper controversy that involves more or less discussion of their relative values to the nation, patriotism, etc. The champion of the hunting class points to the greater readiness of that element to

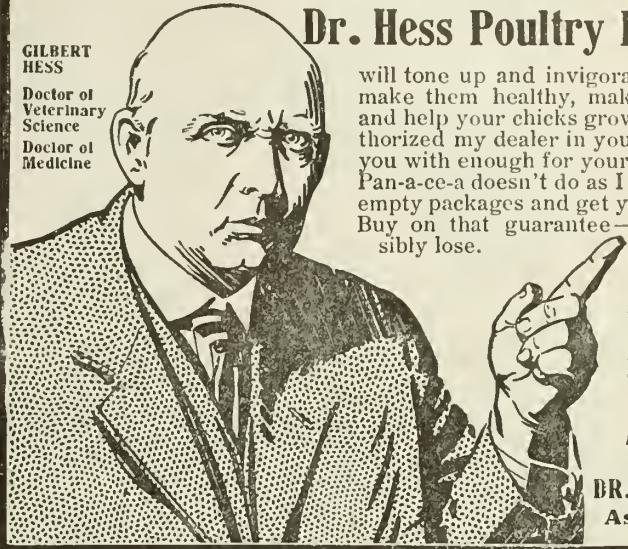


Five Thousand Fattening Ducks Feeding at Weber Bros. Duck Farm, Wrentham, Mass.

Condition Your Poultry Now To Be Sure Of Fertile Hatching Eggs

On the condition of your flock during the coming few weeks will depend the number of fertile eggs you get and the health and stamina of your spring hatches. Get your poultry fit and healthy right now and aim at a good egg supply. So sure am I that

GILBERT HESS
Doctor of Veterinary Science
Doctor of Medicine



Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

will tone up and invigorate your poultry, make them healthy, make your hens lay and help your chicks grow, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock; and if my Pan-a-ce-a doesn't do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Buy on that guarantee—you can't possibly lose.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). My Pan-a-ce-a is never peddled—it is sold only by reputable dealers whom you know. Write for my free poultry book.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Order Your March and April Chicks Now

Don't Wait Until the Last Minute and Expect Early Dates.



Now is the time to secure February and early March hatches. The males from these chicks sold as broilers will raise the pullets to maturity. We have never yet produced enough chicks to supply the demand for the "EVERLAY STRAIN" of

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

The majority of our customers raise almost every chick, as they are the strongest strain of birds you can find in America today. This is a big statement, but nevertheless is a fact. We are making hundreds of successful poultrymen every year because our chicks live and mature into real profitable birds. This year we have again added 30,000 more egg capacity, and shall probably sell more White Leghorn chicks than any other breeder in the East. We have certainly got the goods, and once you become a purchaser you will stay by the "EVERLAY STRAIN." Our prices are no higher than for common bred Leghorns.

Our New 100-Page Catalog Will be Ready in January. At the present time we are sending out our 60-page, 1914 Catalog. Don't fail to get these books, as they are worth hundreds of dollars to new beginners, and old poultrymen can get some new ideas.

52,000 Incubator capacity
4,000 Breeders
12,000 Chicks per week
No small Leghorns
No immature stock used
Large egg producers
No white diarrhea
Prompt shipments
Reliable service

THE EVERLAY FARM, Box 240 C, Methuen, Mass.

I venture to predict that the campaign against retouched photographs that is being waged so vigorously in the *American Poultry Journal* will have the result of demonstrating the advantages of honest retouching. Few people who compare the unretouched photographs by Stahmer in the February *A. P. J.* with the numerous examples of retouched photographs by Schilling and Sewell in the same paper will fail to see that some retouching is usually necessary to compensate for the shortcomings of the camera and to make a really finished picture. An unretouched photograph of a bird in fine pose and showing a perfection of outline equal to that seen in the outlines of a photograph that has been retouched contradicts the assertions of the advocates of unretouched photographs that those perfect outlines do not exist in nature, and counteracts the impression conveyed in that argument that the retouched photograph is presumably "faked." A photograph of a fine bird that needs no retouching is "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever." But such photographs will always be about as scarce as birds that can go into good competition and win without expert preparation and handling.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Boston and New York Prices.

BOSTON WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS. — February 15. *Eggs.* — Nearby henney 29c.; eastern extras, 28c.; western firsts, 26@27c.; refrigerators, 17@20c. Receipts are lighter than last year in all desirable grades. Nearby production increases very slowly and western receipts have a large proportion showing effects of frost. *Dressed Poultry, Northern and Eastern.* — Fowls, choice 19@20c.; broilers, 25@28c.; chickens, 16@22c. *Western, dry packed,* fowls, 15@18½c.; chickens, 15@19c.; capons, 16@22c.; old cocks, 14½c.; turkeys, 16@22c.; ducks, 10@16c.; geese, 14@15c. *Live Poultry.* — Fowls, 17@18c.; chickens, 14@16. Receipts of both dressed and live poultry are moderate but in general ample for demands. Only choice soft meated chickens move freely.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS. — February 13. *Eggs.* — Nearby henney whites, 30@33c.; nearby browns, 27@27½c.; western whites, 24@26½c. *Dressed Poultry.* — Fowls, 14@18c.; chickens, fancy, 19@25c.; average 16@20c.; turkeys, 16@22c.; old cocks, 13½c.; western ducks, 14@17c.; geese, 10@16c. *Live Poultry.* — Fowls, 15½@16½c.; chickens, 15½@16c.; old cocks, 11c.; geese, western, 13½@14c.; ducks, western, 17½@18c. Receipts of nearby white eggs are not well maintained, the falling off being attributed to the demand for eggs of this grade for incubation. Only the best grades of poultry sell at all freely and even for these the demand at the highest figures is limited.

A Cheerless Contest.

The editor of the *Pacific Fanciers' Monthly* says he will endeavor to "boost" the poultry show at the exposition next fall, but as for the laying "contest" staged on the grounds it is a credit to anyone. Says he: "In company with a well known poultry judge we recently journeyed to the far end of the P. P. I. E. grounds (and believe us it was some journey afoot, for it is a place of magnificent distances) in order to obtain a near view of this particular egg-laying contest in actual operation. Naturally, we expected to find many happy bands of ten hens each, cackling their joy at being there and their determination to win the splendid cup donated by the Sperry Flour Co. to the pen that makes the highest record. Instead we found between five and six hundred fowls shrouded in gloom as with a blanket, in cell like rows of ten each and nearly all proclaiming by their appearance that perhaps someone knew why they were there, but it was a dubious mystery to them. Many were pale of face, withered of comb, and dumpy of body. They looked as if they belonged to some young poultry keeper just starting in and getting a pretty stiff dose of experience in how it shouldn't be done. . . . It is quite possible that the whole band may come to life later on and make a record that will not bring a smile to the face of the experienced poultry breeder. But should they do this it will not justify the holding of any more contests."

INTERESTING POINT ON HEREDITY IN GAME FOWLS

AT A RECENT show a breeder of game fowls who had an exhibit there called my attention to several cocks of most magnificent shape and style and one in particular with most beautiful plumage. This man has been breeding games of the fighting type for between thirty and forty years and uses game hens as egg producers. The cocks he sells — some at any rate — find their way to the cock pit, but he personally keeps out of that line of interest in game fowls.

I have to confess considerable sympathy with the position of a man who breeds this type of fowl because he likes it. I like it myself and always have. The one thing that prevented my keeping them after one season's trial many years ago was the vicious quarrelsomeness of the little cockerels at the time they began to develop sexual character. After the males in a brood at this age have fought it out and one has secured mastery, they seem no more quarrelsome than other breeds while growing. I asked this breeder if he did anything to prevent scrapping at this age, or if it was practical to do anything.

He replied in the negative, and in this connection gave me an interesting bit of information about the development of the high stationed exhibition game. He said that according to information given him by an old game breeder many years ago when games began to be kept by those who wanted them only as exhibition birds this made a new outlet for handsome specimens that were not "game" in the pit. Such birds when they were fought and ran would go a short distance and then stand drawn up, and it was the diversion of these birds to the yards of breeders for exhibition only, and continued breeding from such specimens and the cultivation of this carriage as a distinction from that of the fighting line, that resulted finally in the extreme type of exhibition game fowl.

Value of Sunflower Seed.

M. K. Boyer, in an exchange takes Homer W. Jackson to task for saying that as a poultry food sunflower seed "is one of the hunbugs which everybody recommends because everybody else does." Mr. Boyer declares that "Mr. Jackson will not find many to second his tirade upon an article of food that has been used for ages and endorsed by every generation of poultrymen. It has been proven to be one of the finest ingredients in the bill of fare during molting season."

I don't know how many will second Mr. Jackson, but his view is sound. Sun-



Baby Chicks

From our 200 to 248 Egg stock pay best. Order now. Save money; make money. Buff, Barred, White Rocks; Reds; Wyandottes; Leghorns; Eggs to hatch, and Pedigree cockerels.

SUNNYSIDE FARM, Box 1006, Bristol, Vt.

AT BOSTON'S 1915 SHOW I WON FIRST COCKEREL IN White Wyandottes

In what the judge called the hottest line of cockerels ever shown. My bird standing way over all others. I can sell you splendid breeding stock at low prices quality considered. EGGS \$5 per sitting; 2 sittings, \$9; 3 sittings, \$12. From good Filly Stock, \$8 per 100.

FRED E. NOYES, Box 173, Marlboro, Mass.

Adjustable Clinch Band Strong and Durable



Numbered as desired; 25 for 20c.; 50, 35c.; 100, 65c.; 200, \$1; 500, \$2.25; 1000, \$4.25. Return if not satisfactory; sample free.

Frank Cross, Mfg., Box 503, Montague, Mass.

Don't let Roup eat your poultry profits. CONKEY'S in the drinking water, will help you keep it out. 25c. 50c. and \$1 at all Seed, Hardware, Feed and Poultry Supply Stores.

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BARRED ROCK CHICKS. 15c. each. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. Vigorous rapid growing stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try us. Incubator eggs, \$3 per hundred. "The Willows" Poultry Yards, 25 Tremont St., Provincetown, Mass. 2-2

SPECIAL — Pullets, \$2 and \$3 each. Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. 80 pullets, \$140. Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass. 2-2

BARRED ROCK Cockerels. Vigorous breeders, fully matured, for immediate mating from pure, heavy laying, quick maturing strain. \$3, \$4, \$5. Satisfaction guar. Guy Littlefield, No. Berwick, Me.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Cockerels. \$5. W. I. Nichols, North Windham, Conn.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF P. Rocks excel, since 1855. Eggs and stock reasonable. Noyes, L. Box 273, New London, Ct.

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BOSTON WINNING Buff Wyandottes. Can I help you to winners or breeders? Sewell Cir. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, 324 South Road, Holden, Mass.

BUFF Columbian Wyandottes. Original strain. 13 yrs. perfecting. Dr. Harwood, Malone, N. Y. 4-2

25 EXTRA GOOD White Wyandotte cockerels from heavy laying stock; brothers of pullets that have laid heavily this winter. \$5 each. Vine Hill Farm, Ipswich, Mass. 2-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fertile eggs from free range, farm raised stock, open front houses, standard and utility, by 1000; \$6 per 100; \$1 per 15. Crowellton, East Denis, Mass. 1-1

WHITE Wyandottes—15 years breeding. Barker's old reliable heavy laying strain. We have hundreds of satisfied customers. Cockerels at bargain prices, \$3 up. Orders booked for chicks and eggs. Edw. F. Barker, So. Weymouth, Mass. 3-1

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ORPINGTONS—BUFF OR WHITE. Grand birds. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 50 for \$3. Catalog free. Thompson Poultry Co., Bayshore, N. Y. 2-2

S. C. BUFF and White Orpingtons. 14 years breeding for egg production. Have a wonderful strain of winter layers. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. M. H. Rice, Pownal, Vt. 2-2

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PIPER RHODE ISLAND REDS Prize winners, 240 egg strain. A wonderful laying strain. Leading winter layers 15 years. We pay postage on all eggs sent by parcel post. Eggs from best layers \$12.00 and \$20.00 per 100; \$3.00 and \$5.00 per sitting, from common stock \$6.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 50; sitting \$1.50; cockerels \$5.00, \$3.00, \$2.00; pullets \$3.00, \$2.00. Off color hens and pullets \$1.50, \$1.25. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Maine. 2-2

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Bred right; great layers of fertile eggs; vigorous chicks. Eggs, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 per 15; \$8, \$6, \$5 per 100. Theo. Pearson, Madison, N. H. 2-2

GRAND laying strain. Very reasonable prices for quality. Illus. cat., feeding directions free. Silvertown Poultry Farm, Box 3, East Syracuse, N. Y.

15 NICE BROWN EGGS postpaid inside 2d zone, \$1; 100 by express \$5; from S. C. Reds of a strong, healthy, winter laying strain. R. C. Damon, Ashby, Mass. 4-2

LARGE, VIGOROUS R. I. RED COCKS and cockerels, both combs, \$3 to \$5 each. A fine laying strain of free range stock. Pullets, \$2 to \$3. Hens, \$2. F. R. Brownell, Little Compton, R. I. 3-1

MAGENTA POULTRY FARM. Established 1898. S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds. Eggs by sittings or hundreds. Stock that I have sold and chicks hatched from Magenta eggs were winners by my customers in leading shows of 16 different states, Madison Garden and Boston included, 1913, 1914, 1915. Free Cir. F. E. Woodard, E. Longmeadow, Mass.

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BUTTERCUP EGGS from Prize winning stock \$2 for 15. Hens and pullets for sale, \$1 each, up. Also a few splendid Males; order now. Rev. Wm. Miller, North Troy, Vermont. 3-2

BUTTERCUPS and R. I. Whites the best strains known; eggs only from selected birds \$1.50 and \$2 per 15. B. F. Pearse, Danbury, Conn. 4-2

LAKENVELDERS.

CRONK'S Lakenvelders. The most strikingly beautiful fowl in the world. Great layers. Eggs from choice stock \$5 per 15. No bacillary white diarrhea. E. L. Cronk, Hillcrest Farm, Ancram, N. Y.

DOMINIQUES.

AMERICAN Dominique Poultry Yards, Malone, N. Y. One of the finest flocks in America. 4-2

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WHITE LEGHORNS. Wyckoff laying strain. Eggs, 30 for \$1.50; 100 for \$1.50. Chicks, Catalog free. Thompson Poultry Co., Bayshore, N. Y. 2-2

TOM BARRON CHICKS — Champion laying strain of S. C. White Leghorns, \$15 per 100. Early delivery. Send for illustrated catalogue. Winsor Farm, R. F. D. 5, New Bedford, Mass. 1-1

800 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN breeders; Young strain, some of which were winners at last winter's big shows. Eggs from exhibition matings, \$8 per 100; utility matings, \$5 per 100; utility chicks, \$10 per 100; hatched in a Hall Mammoth. Let us book your order now. T. B. Gallup & Son, Maplewood Poultry Farm, Airmont, N. Y. 4-2

COCKERELS all varieties, low price this month. None better. Green Mt. P. Farm, Bethel, Vt. 3-1

SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn breeding cockerels, score 92 to 94, \$3, \$5. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Clarence I. Davis, Waterville, Me. 2-2

VERY best strains; strong and vigorous. Baby chicks and eggs. Illus. cat., feeding directions free. Silvertown P. Farm, Box 3, E. Syracuse, N. Y.

COCKERELS—EGGS. Young's strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Cockerels \$2 good value; Cockerels \$5—\$10 extra value. Eggs from best matings \$2 per 15. Hubert Elting, Highland, N. Y. 5-1

YOUNG-FERRIS strain S. C. W. Leghorns, farm raised, free range birds. Breeding stock; carefully selected yearling hens mated with large, pure white cocks and fully matured cockerels. Eggs, special matings, \$8 per 100; Utility matings, \$5 per 100; Chix \$10 and \$12 per 100. Willow Brook Egg Farm, West Berne, N. Y. 3-1

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PRIZE WINNING Golden Campine cockerels, \$2 up. Silver Campine eggs, \$2 (or 15). C. L. Hayward, West Bridgewater, Mass. 2-2

PERRY'S GOLDEN CAMPINE FARM exclusively. Eggs cheap. Waverly, N. Y. 4-2

ANCONAS.

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS. The world's best. Single or Rose Comb. First at world's greatest shows. Greatest egg record—256 average. Catalogue free. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 5-1

ANCONAS—Eggs from heavy layers and winners. \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Also fine stock reasonable. Theo. Helm, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

MINORCAS.

BLACK Minorca eggs, \$3 per sitting; cockerels, R. Story, 187 Arlington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12-2

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—(Northup strain); bred exclusively 18 years. Grand cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5, and \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Orders booked now. B. C. Deyo, New Paltz, N. Y. 2-2

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Beautiful birds and heavy layers of large white eggs. Eggs, \$5 per 100. Chix \$12 per 100. Willow Brook Egg Farm, West Berne, N. Y. 3-1

FAVEROLLES.

SALMON Faverolles. Boston winners 1915. Cir. free. Buttonwood P. Yards, So. Swansea, Mass.

LICHT BRAHMAS.

CAN FURNISH STOCK that will strengthen you in your weak spots. My customers say so and prove it by winning, while my birds never fail to win for me at Brockton Fair, Providence and Boston. W. A. Hendrickson, 45 Houston Ave., Mattapan, Milton, Mass. 2-2

MY LIGHT BRAHMAS are a combination of the best utility strains known; bred years solely for egg production and market purposes. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen; \$6 per hundred. Circular. Joseph Mason, Newton Upper Falls, Mass. 2-2

LIGHT Brahmans. Hardy thoroughbred. 13th year. Cocker's, \$2.50; selected eggs, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 13, \$1. Haystack Mountain Farm, Norfolk, Ct.

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FIRST COCK, hen, cock, pullet, pen, Boston, 1915, won by Robinson's Langshans. Also firsts at New York, (Garden, Palace, State Fair, Buffalo), heavy layers. Stock; fertile eggs. Mating list free. J. F. Robinson, Main St., South Weymouth, Mass.

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BABY Chicks of Quality. Pure bred Owen S. C. Reds and W. Wyandottes, Lisk record trip nested W. Wyandottes that will live and grow. No orders too small or too large; Custom hatching, Hall Mammoth. Harold E. Winkler, Paucateuch Poultry Farm, Sibby Ave., West Springfield, Mass. 4-2

6000 W. Leghorn, W. Wyan, R. I. Red baby chicks. Barron and Storrs stock. Mar. and Apr. delivery. Cliff Poultry Yards, Yantic, Ct. 2-2

ROSE COMB RED and S. C. White Leghorn baby chicks of quality, \$12 per 100. Kellerstrass White Orpingtons, \$18 per 100. Book early. Myron J. Morse, East Berlin, Conn. 2-2

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BABY CHICKS. Vigorous winter laying—Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns \$15 per 100 chicks. Eggs, \$6 per 100; \$1.50 per 15.
E. H. Fogg, Box 47, R. F. D. 4, Freeport, Me. 4-2

WANTED TO BUY 10,000 Rhode Island Red day old chicks. Can accept same in weekly shipments.
Wm. B. Wright, 61 Florence St., Worcester, Mass. 3-1

TWO OR MORE VARIETIES.

CHICKENS, EGGS. Thousands of Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes. My stock is healthy, vigorous, well cared for, uniformly feathered, pure bred, carefully selected great laying stock, and if the chicks are properly looked after they practically all live, which hundreds of old customers testify. Chicks, \$15 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Eggs, \$6 per 100. 80% fertile guaranteed. Also ducklings.
Brooks Farrar, South Easton, Mass. 2-2

EMBEDDING GESE. White Runner Ducks, Pearl Guineas. Fine specimens in all classes.
Miss Little, Clyde, N. Y.

WHITE Leghorn c'k's, \$1.50 and \$2, worth \$5. Eggs and stock. White Orps., Reds, Houdans, Heavy laying prize strains. Gay's Farm, Casco, Me.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN. Orpington, R. C. Red, Partridge Rock and Blue Andalusian cockers from good laying strains; also eggs in season. Day old chicks. Nelson W. Hyde, Monterey, Mass.

RATH'S Orpington Place—Blue, Black, White Buff Orps. Buff Legs. Also Buff, White, Dark Cornish Games. Eggs guar. fer. or replaced. Chicks. Special stock. Ollie E. Rath, Turtle Creek, Pa. 2-2

EGGS—15, \$1; 40, \$2. Thoroughbred Rocks, Light Brahmas, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, Hamburgs, 19 varieties Houdans, White Orpingtons, R. C. Black Minorcas, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$3. Catalog, 34 year's experience. S. K. Mohr, R. 5, Coopersburg, Pa.

R. C. R. I. RED and White Wyandotte cockers, cereals, large, rugged, farm raised birds, \$3 to \$5 each and higher. Also 10 R. C. Buff Leghorn pullets; beantles, \$2 each. One utility pen, same breed, 10 females, 1 male \$12.
White Creek Hatchery, West Rupert, Vt. 3-1

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS, 34 varieties. Send stamp for circular. Penn Bantam Yards, Desk 30, Delavan, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POULTRYMEN, cut down expenses. How to get buyers at next-to-nothing cost. New plan. Particulars free. Liberty Co., Sta. D, Box 4, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE PINE TREE POULTRY HERALD. Maine's new poultry magazine, organ of Maine Experiment Station. Filled with facts from the men with the hens. One tells how 100 hens paid \$908.84; won 100 ribbons and five silver cups; how he started without capital; how others with small capital have made small flocks grow to big commercial plants. If you want to know how big profits are made by Maine poultrymen, obtain knowledge that will put dollars in your pockets, we will send you a copy for 10 cents or address of fifteen people who are interested in poultry.
Address, The Herald, Belfast, Me. Inc. 2-2

EGG TESTER—A practical egg tester that will determine hatchable eggs from infertiles can be made by anyone in 30 mins. Will send you one and eight to make them, \$1. Eggometer Co., Coney, Iowa 3-2

2000 GIMMED Labels, any wording, 1 x 2, two colors, \$1. Box 65, Clintonville, Ct.

SAVE MONEY. Make your own feed out of five famous formulas, Egg Ration, Chick Feed, Disinfectant, Mash, Cattle Ointment, 25c. coin.
E. Howell, Box 75, Valparaiso, Ind. 3-1

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ANYTHING from small tags to large catalogs. First class work. Reasonable prices. The Everett Print, 53 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as poultryman or manager by an American, single man, 45, experienced in feeding, mating, exhibiting or marketing; land or water fowl; incubating and brooding, trap nesting, pedigreeing, etc., for utility or show purposes.
Address Box W, Farm-Poultry. 3-1

FARMER wants position to take charge of private place or farm. Thoroughly understands farming, poultry raising, fruit culture, live stock. American, middle age, single, temperate.
Address S. W. B., Farm-Poultry. 2-2

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farm-Poultry

REMOVAL SALE

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. To reduce our stock before moving to new location we offer at \$1 and up 500 yearling hens, 500 pullets; and a few extra nice cockerels at \$3 to \$5. Our stock is a combination of Wyckoff, Blanchard, and Young strains bred for ten years with special reference to utility qualities. We also offer **PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS** late models, three 350-egg, one 240-egg, two 150-egg at reduced prices. Write for particulars.
M. D. Rutter, 391 Ocean Av., Patchogue, L. I.

flower seed has approximately the same feeding value as corn, that is the kernel has. Nearly one-third of seed of average quality is indigestible fiber, and a lot of poor quality seed is nearer two-thirds fiber.

The sunflower is a good plant to grow in many situations in poultry yards and the seeds are worth using when you have them, but if you feed corn liberally to molting fowls you will never be able to discover any advantage in the use of sunflower seed.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND HEAT FOR POULTRY

THE American Poultry World for January makes a feature of a story by Dr. E. C. Waldorf of Buffalo, N. Y., telling how in 1889 he made some experiments in "lengthening out the day" for hens, turning on electric lights in his poultry house from 3.30 A. M. to 7.30 A. M. and from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M., so that the hens could make a day the length of a summer day.

Summer temperatures were also maintained in the house and particular attention was given to feeding, and special measures taken to prevent even the slightest disturbance among the fowls. It is said that by these means an average of ten eggs per hen per week was secured for 100 hens for three months, and nearly that for five months.

I do not doubt that with the conditions made and the attention given a remarkably good egg yield could be secured. An average of ten eggs a week for so large a flock for so long a period, however, is quite outside the limits of my capacity to believe.

The records have not been preserved,



Flock of Geese on Farm of Horace Dyer, Little Compton, R. I.

and the story is apparently written from memory and presents various ambiguities and inconsistencies, the most conspicuous of these being the statement which puts a publication of the results of tests made in three successive years nearly a year before the beginning of the first. There is plainly an error here, and there is a puzzling lack of definiteness as to the exact three months in which the ten eggs per week per hen were obtained. It is said that "six weeks were allowed for preparation, which was until January 15th," but that would not give three months for the test. As an accurate statement of a most remarkable phenomena the article leaves much to be desired. Dr. Waldorf is confident that a poultryman who would repeat his experiment and take his precautions can get such results as he describes and perhaps do better.

The idea is not presented by the *A. P. W.* as one that would pay to use commercially, but as an example of the capacity of hens to respond to conditions favorable to egg production.

It would be very interesting to have it tried out at one of our experiment stations with such variations and check pens as would be necessary to indicate the relations of different factors to the result. The point of absolute freedom from disturbance upon which Dr. Waldorf puts much stress, is a very important one.

Cutting the Cost of Selling Incubators.

The Buffalo Incubator Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., has adopted a new policy in selling. Chas. A. Cyphers, the president and manager of the company, says that he is fully convinced that it is a better business proposition to reduce the cost of an incubator to the customer by eliminating as much as possible of the expense for advertising, catalogues, correspondence, etc., and give the customer the benefit of such economy than to appeal to him in part through his appreciation of

art in selling literature, which add to the cost of the machine.

His circular is therefore boiled down to four pages: The first a general statement to the prospective customer; the two inside pages illustrating and describing the incubators and brooders offered; and the fourth page presenting a list of testimonials which have accompanied recent "repeat orders" from customers.

Mr. Cyphers thinks that this covers all the buyer really wants the incubator salesman to tell him and feels confident that results will justify his policy. Certainly there is little danger of anyone to whom the circular is sent upon request failing to read any part of it, and it puts the case for the goods described very forcibly.

RATIONS AND RESULTS

The high prices of grain have set poultry keepers computing costs of rations as not before in many years. An exchange contains a report of the method of feeding by a poultry keeper who gets the cost down to 77 cents per hen per year, by feeding a very bulky moist mash, the basis of which is cut alfalfa or clover steamed over night. The mash for 150 hens con-

tains a bushel of alfalfa or clover, two quarts corn meal, two quarts middlings, one quart bran and two pounds beef scrap. This is fed in the morning, and at night the hens are fed "three quarts of corn or its equivalent." Nothing is said of the possibility of the hens securing other food. It is obvious to any experienced poultry keeper that if they do not get a great deal more than this, however they get it, they are very much underfed. It is stated by the person describing her method that while she does not say what she gets, this poultry keeper says she gets more eggs than she did when feeding more grain.

It is said that the hens will eat up clean at night only three quarts of grain. This is inconceivable unless they pick a considerable amount through the day or are forced to eat the bulky mash before the corn is given them. The amount of mash fed would allow a little over half a pint of a very bulky mash to each hen. The night allowance of grain is only a quart to fifty hens. A hen will not eat as much of a mash of the kind described as is indicated in the above story unless she can get nothing else. If the hens in this case clean up during the day a little over half a pint each of the bulky mash described and then will eat grain only at the rate of one-twenty-fifth of a pint per hen—that is fed them being the only food they get—the explanation probably is that the hens do not eat the mash until hunger compels them to do so and so fill up on it so late in the day that they have no appetite for the grain when given. If they were given what grain they would eat at noon, it would probably be much more than three quarts and with this in their systems and no necessity for filling up on the bulky mash they would very likely take a good feed of grain again toward evening.

The idea in the case under consideration appears to be to see how cheaply the hens can be fed. But it does not pay to economize in this way beyond the point where production and condition are maintained. No one ever got good results long on such feeding as this.

Our Book List

Poultry-Craft. By John H. Robinson

For fifteen years this book has been the standard popular general work on poultry keeping in America; 272 pages; nearly 100 illustrations. Price postpaid, \$1.50.

Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture. By John H. Robinson.

A text book for students at agricultural colleges and an encyclopedia of information for practical poultry keepers; 627 pages; 566 illustrations. Price postpaid, \$2.50.

Our Domestic Birds. By John H. Robinson.

A school text book for boys and girls, treating all kinds of poultry, pigeons, and canaries; 327 pages; 236 illustrations. Price postpaid, \$1.35.

First Lessons in Poultry Keeping. By John H. Robinson.

Two paper covered books containing reprints of two series of popular lessons published in *FARM-POULTRY* a few years ago. Our stock of these books is getting low, and they will not be reprinted. At the usual rate of sales, we will be sold out of the second series in a few months, and of the first series—of which we have more on hand—in less than a year. This is practically the last chance to get a set of the two volumes of about 160 pages each, with numerous illustrations. Price, 50 cents per volume.

Common-Sense Poultry Doctor, By John H. Robinson.

Covers everything relating to poultry diseases in non-technical language for practical poultry keepers; 176 pages; paper covers. Price postpaid, 50 cents.

Broilers and Roasters. By John H. Robinson.

A concise treatment on these two market poultry specialties; 96 pages; 20 illustrations; paper covers. Price, 25 cents.

Winter Eggs. By John H. Robinson.

A handy monograph on an all important subject 48 pages; paper cover. Price 15 cents.

Profitable Poultry Farming. By M. K. Boyer.

The author's purpose was to show how money could be made on small farms; 48 pages; paper cover. Always sold at 25 cents. Closing out price, 15 cents.

A Living from Poultry. By M. K. Boyer.

An answer to the question, "Is there a living in poultry?" 40 pages; paper cover. Always sold at 25 cents. Closing out price, 15 cents.

The Leghorns. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt.

Illustrated with color plates by Sewell; 110 pages; 9 x 12; paper covers. Price postpaid, \$1.00.

The Plymouth Rocks. Edited by W. C. Denny and J. H. Drevenstedt.

Three color plates by Sewell, 144 pages, 9 x 12, profusely illustrated; paper covers. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

The Rhode Island Reds. Edited by D. E. Hale.

Color plate of feathers by Sewell; 84 pages, 9 x 12, illustrated; paper covers. Postpaid, 75 cents.

The Wyandottes. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt.

Three color plates by Sewell; 160 pages, 9 x 12; illustrated; paper covers. Price postpaid, \$1.00.

The Orpingtons. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt

80 pages, 9 x 12, illustrated; paper covers. Price postpaid, 75 cents.

The Asiatics.

Color plates of Buff and Partridge Cochins by Sewell; 96 pages; illustrated; paper cover. Price postpaid, 50 cents.

The Bantam Fowl. By T. F. McGrew

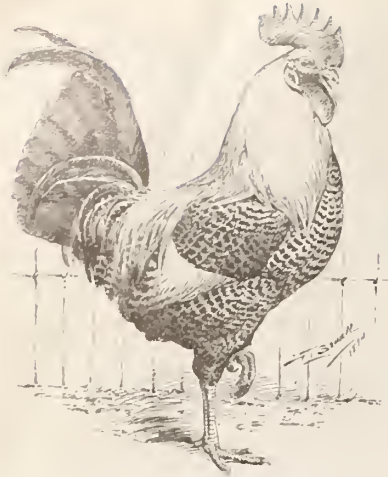
70 pages, illustrated. Price postpaid, 50 cents.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO.,
39 Sudbury St., - Boston, Mass.

BOSTON SHOW, 1849

Was the **FIRST POULTRY SHOW IN AMERICA.** In order to make information about this show available to all interested in poultry, John H. Robinson has made a complete account of it from the fragmentary reports published at the time, and illustrated it with reproductions of cuts made at that time. Every poultryman should have one.

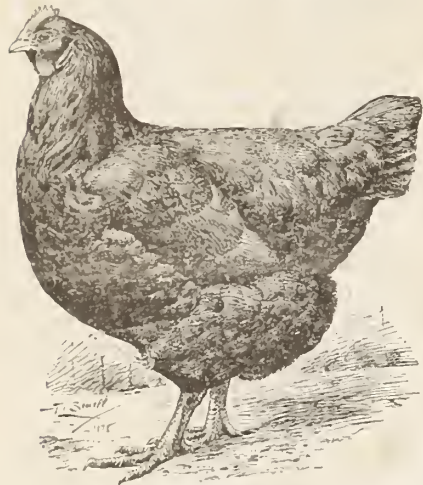
Price 10 cents, postpaid.
FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO.,
39 Sudbury St., - BOSTON, MASS.



Campine Male as Originally Brought to America 25 Years Ago.

ROUP, HOG CHOLERA AND FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

TO ANY poultryman who has had much experience with roup in poultry and has successfully handled trouble with it and has learned to avoid it, the position of those who justify the extreme measures used to overcome the foot and mouth epidemic in cattle is not sound. There is no doubt that these extreme measures are effective, but it is by no means certain that they are not far more harsh and expensive than is necessary. The disease does not appear to be any more contagious than several forms of roup—nor is it as serious as some of them, to which no sane and experienced poultryman would think of applying such



Black Java Hen.
A Good General Purpose Type.

extreme measures as the slaughter of an entire stock because of the appearance of a few cases of the disease.

In a leading agricultural paper is an editorial which endeavors to justify wholesale slaughter by showing what the loss would be if the disease was not stopped, but went through the country affecting every herd. Its argument is admissible only on the ground that the rigid measures adopted are necessary, and that cannot be admitted, for it is the very point that is in dispute.

Contagious forms of roup rarely give much trouble except when there are conditions present besides the "germ" which aggravate the situation. I have heard it stated by practical dairy men, who are well-informed men of sound judgment, that the foot and mouth disease principally affects herds that have been pampered by high feeding, or are out of condition from lack of exercise or living in unsanitary conditions. In Europe where it is everywhere the cattle are kept under

such conditions to a much greater extent than in this country, and that they say is one reason for the persistence of the disease there.

If this view of the case is correct it is the worst kind of a mistake to slaughter herds as has been done. The whole attitude of the authorities toward this disease tends to create and establish the belief that it is a disease which can be subdued only by the extermination of animals that have been exposed to it. In so far as people are led to believe this they are led astray from the fundamental rule of good practice in such matters which is that under right conditions normal healthy animals will, as a rule, resist contagion or if they take a disease throw it off easily.

Let me give some of my own experiences with roup. When I began commercial poultry keeping twenty-five years ago, and was buying stock from different sources and trying to work out methods suitable to my conditions, I had a good deal of roup, some of them pretty expensive ones. I have had diphtheritic roup get into some of my pens so bad that if it were true that creatures contract such diseases readily on slight exposure it would be useless to think of saving any of the birds that had been associated with the sick ones. In every case but one I found that the removal of all birds that showed any symptoms of being out of condition and a little general simple treatment as recommended for the first stages of the trouble was quickly effective in checking it. In the exceptional case I was completely at a loss to understand why so many new cases should break out until I found that the disease had been introduced in the first place and was being brought constantly into the yards from which I had removed the sick birds, by a few pigeons that were regular visitors. I shot the pigeons and very few more cases developed.

There has not been anything like as much roup among the poultry of people who read poultry papers since they have been well-informed on the subject of open houses and good ventilation as there was in the period of closed houses.

The closed house is still very much in evidence. To what extent it is used by people who have been in the way of getting correct information I don't know. I often wonder whether some of the poultry keepers in towns through which I pass often who keep their poultry houses shut tight all winter have ever heard anything about ventilation. But the people who have a real live interest in poultry that leads them to try to learn the best ways of doing things, ventilate their houses more thoroughly and sensibly than they used to and have comparatively little trouble with roup.

Hog cholera has caused no end of trouble and loss in this country for years. In the fall of 1911 I visited Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and gave a report of some things that I saw and learned there in this paper. One of the most interesting things I learned was how it was demonstrated there that hogs kept under cleanly natural conditions did not have the disease.

We have had some other troubles with poultry disease in this section on land that has been too long occupied by poultry, and the history of these cases makes it quite plain to anyone who has "eyes to see" that diseases flourish under conditions detrimental to general health and that good conditions and good care will overcome any disease as far as the mass of animals liable to it is concerned, though a few individuals will succumb.

"Help those who help you," is the appeal of the company in England which advertises a brand of fish meal, to the readers of poultry papers. This appeal is based on the ground of the service the fishing company is doing for the country in mine sweeping around the home coasts. It claims to have 60 steam trawlers and 1,000 men in this work.



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MONROE, N. Y.

American Black Orpington Club.

California Eggs in New York

The 1914 election of officers of the American Black Orpington Club resulted in the following officers being elected: President, C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind.; Vice-Pres., R. N. Barnum, Lime Rock, Conn.; Sec'y-Treas., Ralph Whitney, Rochester, Minn.; Executive Committee, Ora Overholser, Eaton, Ohio, R. Roberts, Essex, Ont., Canada, and C. J. Carter, Columbus, Ind.

The annual meeting and show of the club will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1-6, 1915, at which a rousing meeting will be held. There will also be an eastern meeting held in connection with the Madison Square Garden Show, New York City.

The American Black Orpington Club was merged with the National S. C. Black Orpington Club at the annual meeting of the National at Pittsburg, Pa., Exposition Show, Jan., 1914, under the name of the American.

Some time ago when discussing the question of an excess of production of eggs on the Pacific Coast we suggested that it should be as feasible for California to ship eggs by the carload to the East as to ship asparagus. New York trade papers report the arrival there last month of a carload of 500 cases of white eggs from California. Most of the eggs were not fresh but had been preserved by some process with which the city handlers were not familiar. It is said that they were of fine quality when judged by appearance, but had a slightly oily feeling and smell and that they sold at about the same price as storage whites of nearby production.

The facts would seem to indicate that the eggs were perhaps not very salable in California and were sent to the larger market where almost everything will go at some figure.

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